

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4284.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

六拜禮

號四月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 23,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 18,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCANCELLED ..... 6,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... 9,000,000  
Head Office, -YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies,  
TOKIO. KOBE.  
NAGASAKI. LONDON.  
LYONS. NEW YORK.  
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.  
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.  
TIENTSIEN. NEWCHWANG.  
PEKING.  
LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.  
PARKS' BANK, LTD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND  
SMITH'S BANK, LTD.  
HONGKONG BRANCH.—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.  
" " 4 "  
" " 3 "  
" TARO HODSUMI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND—  
Sterling Reserve ..... \$10,000,000 \$15,500,000  
Silver Reserve ..... \$15,500,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPTORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.  
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. C. W. Dickson, E. Shellim, Esq.  
E. Goetz, Esq. Hoa R. Shewan.  
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.  
C. Michelau, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq.  
H. Schubart, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.  
MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.  
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY  
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1903. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.  
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER  
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000  
Paid up Capital ..... £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
Board of Directors—  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | J. Scott Harston, Esq.  
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. | J. Lauts, Esq.  
Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed ..... 5%  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Calcutta Hankow  
Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,  
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY  
DIRECTION DER DISC INTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description of  
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16]

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF  
NEW YORK  
(AMERICAN BANK).  
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Paid Up Capital ..... U.S. Gold  
\$2,000,000  
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$5,180,000  
Gold \$7,180,000

Head Office—NEW YORK.  
LONDON OFFICE:  
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.  
F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:  
PARSONS' BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
4, DES VEAUX ROAD.  
General Banking and Exchange business  
transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Accounts at 2½ per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 2½ per cent.

" 6 " 3½ "

" 12 " 4 % "

E. F. GROS,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [16]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, ... Gold \$4,000,000. .... £820,000  
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000. .... £820,000

Total ..... Gold \$8,000,000. .... £1,640,000

Capital and Surplus authorised, Gold \$10,000,000  
£2,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF  
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S  
BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of  
Exchange, issue Letters of Credit and carries  
on every description of Banking and Exchange  
business. Money received on Current Deposit  
Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum  
on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit  
as follows:

For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 % "

" 3 " 3 % "

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
20, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
CHARLES R. SCOTT,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1903. [100c]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE  
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

Shanghai Taels.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON. PEKING.  
CHEFOO. PENANG.

CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.

CHUNKING. TIENSIN.

HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection  
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above  
places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans-  
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities.

Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

3½ " " 6 " 6 "

4½ " " 12 " 12 "

5 " " " E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS ..... £80,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £72,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT  
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per  
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " 6 " 3 "

" " 12 " 12 "

T. P. COCHRANE,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [10]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,000,000

Paid up Capital ..... £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | J. Scott Harston, Esq.

Chow Tung Shang, Esq. | J. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed ..... 5%

Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Calcutta Hankow

Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIRECTION DER DISC INTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902. [19]

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS. TO SAIL ON

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, MANILA, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and  
MALTA. About 10th July

Freight and Passage.

VOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, PALAWAN, MOJI and KOBE. About 10th July

Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [14]

## Intimations.

" I hear they want more."

 BOVRIL

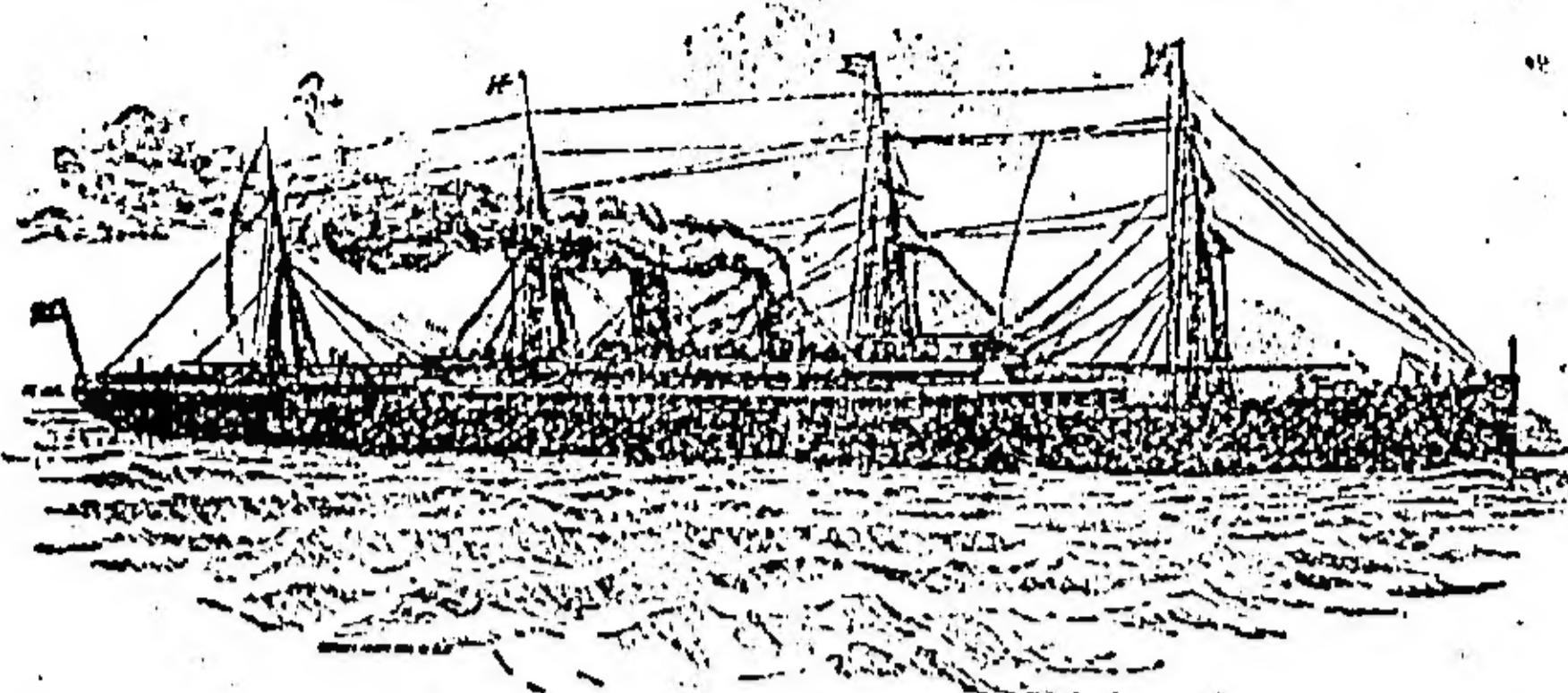
the food-beverage.

COOKS find that BOVRIL doubles the value of soups, gravies, hashes, made dishes, &c.

JAPAN COALS.  
**THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA**  
(MITSUI & Co.)  
HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:  
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial

## U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
"COPTIC" ..... SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.  
"AMERICA MARU" ..... TUESDAY, 21st July, at Noon.  
"KOREA" ..... TUESDAY, 28th July, at Noon.  
"GAELIC" ..... TUESDAY, 4th August, at Noon.  
"HONGKONG MARU" ..... FRIDAY, 11th August, at Noon.  
"CHINA" ..... SATURDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.  
"DORIC" ..... TUESDAY, 1st September, at Noon.  
"NIPPON MARU" ..... TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.  
"SIBERIA" ..... WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

The H. O. & Co. Company's Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 1 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100). Gold Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

"EMPERESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"..... 6,000 Tons. WEDNESDAY, 15th July.  
"TARTAR"..... 4,425 " WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.  
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"..... 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 5th August.  
"ATHENIAN"..... 3,882 " WEDNESDAY, 12th August.  
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"..... 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 26th August.  
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"..... 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.  
"TARTAR"..... 4,425 " WEDNESDAY, 7th October.  
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"..... 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 21st October.  
"ATHENIAN"..... 3,882 " WEDNESDAY, 4th November.  
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"..... 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 18th November.  
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"..... 6,000 " WEDNESDAY, 16th December.  
"TARTAR"..... 4,425 " WEDNESDAY, 30th December.

THE magnificent "EMPERESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 Hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passenger Bookings to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUSITY OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Pedder's Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
OSTASIATISCHER FRAUDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIc PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.  
NURNBERG ..... DESTINATIONS.  
HAVRE and HAMBURG. SAILING DATES.  
15th July. Freight.  
WURZBURG ..... HAVRE and HAMBURG. 29th July. Freight and  
Passengers.  
V. Binsen ..... (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).  
BADENIA ..... HAVRE and HAMBURG.  
Roden ..... (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).  
SITHONIA ..... HAVRE and HAMBURG.  
Hildebrandt ..... (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).  
ARABIA ..... NEW YORK  
Babie ..... Via SUEZ CANAL.

For further Particulars, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY  
ITS USE.  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,  
Bank Buildings,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1903.

## Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.  
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.  
S.S. "HONAM," ..... 3,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
"POWAN," ..... 2,338 " G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.  
"ATSU," ..... 3,300 " A. X. ...  
"HA-KOW," ..... 3,73 " C. V. ...  
"KINSAN," ..... 3,860 " J. J. ...  
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at about 7 A.M., 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. except Saturdays at 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and Sundays at 6 P.M. only.  
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at about 8 A.M., 2 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," ..... 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.  
Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. as per special Schedule. Sunday Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 A.M. excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "JUNGSIN," ..... 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.  
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE Indo-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING," ..... 563 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.  
"SAINAM," ..... 588 " B. Branch.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.  
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th May, 1903.

## Luminaires.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood; Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.  
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[573e]

## THEY HAVE ARRIVED



Do you know

that HEINZ SWEET PICKLES are known throughout the world for their delicate aromatic flavor and distinctive virtues?

## THE MUTUAL STORES,

25, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903.

[553e]

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKER'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAN TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903.

MANAGER.

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and Lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

THE MANAGER.

[1330c]

## INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACK Co., VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,

The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

NOTICE.

PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.

Next to the Hongkong Dispensary, 50, Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

[1299c]

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

司公美鮑

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND

MANUFACTURERS.

THE Company's OFFICES are established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite DOUGLAS PIER.

Hongkong, 1st May, 19

## METHODS OF REFORM IN CHINA AND THEIR NET RESULTS.

BY DR. GILBERT REID.

111.

(11) In the course of events, we now come to another element of reform. On September 14th, 1901, every *Shuyuen* or Confucian College was ordered to be turned into a school for Western learning, and a University was ordered to be established in every Provincial Capital. Nearly a month later, on October 10th, another Edict relating to this matter was issued. It ordered that a graded system of schools be established from the Provincial capital, through the Prefectural cities down to the District cities, and finally to a system of Primary schools. It was ordered that the Board of Government Affairs and the Board of Rites draw up suitable regulations. On November 25th, on receipt of a memorial from the Board of Government Affairs, and a memorial from Yuan Shih-k'ai, the then Governor of Shantung, schools were ordered to be established speedily, and the plan of Governor Yuan was approved of, namely, first, to have a Provincial College, and then to have schools in the Prefectural and District cities. The regulations which Governor Yuan had drawn up were ordered to be followed in every province. On December 5th, on the receipt of another memorial from the Board of Government Affairs, wherein the regulations drawn up by Yuan Shih-k'ai had been in the main sanctioned, it was now ordered with further reiteration that each Province inaugurate the system of graded schools. The Edict then added that successful students from the Provincial Colleges should be sent up, to the Imperial University at Peking to be examined, when the second and third degrees would be granted, after which the successful ones would be given official rank. Later on, in February of last year, approval was given to the regulations drawn up for the University at Peking, by the Chancellor Chang Pai-hsi, and each province was ordered to send contributions for the support of the Imperial University. The same month it was ordered that a school for Western learning be started for the Manchus. The next month another order was issued to the provinces inquiring what schools had been started, and calling on the Viceroy and Governors to report thereon. Towards the end of last year, on December 1st, an Edict was issued that not only men with a degree, of M.A., but those with the Doctor's degree, and those even who were in the Hanlin, should take a course of study at the Imperial University; after which Diplomas would be given them, entitling them to enter the ranks of expectants of office.

This statement shows that the greatest emphasis has been placed upon Educational Reform, the main points of which are first, that there should be a graded system of Education at Institutions culminating in the University at Peking; second, that those possessing literary degrees should also enter upon a course of study at these Institutions; and, third, that men with Diplomas from the Imperial University will secure literary degrees, and will be entitled to enter on official service.

What is the net result of these Edicts on Educational Reform? As to the Imperial University, owing to failure to recognize experienced educationists from the West, and an inclination to secure the services only of the Japanese, little thorough work has been accomplished. Two hundred students were reported as being enrolled in the Normal Department, but the Normal Department has been little more than a primary school. There were only fifty students enrolled from the official class, to enter on the course of the so-called Official department. The result has been unsatisfactory, but it is to be hoped that after further experience, a real University may in time be developed from the present small beginnings, in the capital of the Empire.

As to Provincial Colleges, the only ones with any degree of promise are those where foreign instructors have been invited to take the lead. There are only three of these. The first one started was in the Province of Shantung under the auspices of the then Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai, towards the end of 1901. Dr. Watson Hayes was the President, and since his resignation, Professor Goodall, formerly in the Public School in Shanghai, has been engaged as instructor in English. There are, I believe, one hundred and thirty students enrolled. The College seems to be permanent. In the Province of Chihli, there are really two provincial Colleges, both under the auspices of Yuan Shih-k'ai, the present acting Viceroy. The one College is at Pao-ting-fu, with over one hundred in attendance; the other is at Tientsin, with nearly one hundred students. Both of these are under the direction of Dr. Tenney. There are also under his direction fifteen prefectoral schools where the studies are for the most part elementary. The College organised at Taiyuan-fu, in Shansi, by Dr. Timothy Richard, from funds that were set apart as indemnity for the missions, has the largest number of Foreign instructors of any Government Institution in China. There are over two hundred students enrolled and the work is regarded as full of promise. Other schools have been started in other Provincial capitals, and in many of the large cities of the Empire. Of course the instruction is necessarily elementary, but there is a growing demand for Western Education and there is no strong official opposition standing in the way. The system as outlined in the regulations approved of by the Board of Government Affairs, will need many years to be completely developed; but it is a great gain that the Government has decided definitely in favour of Western Education, with as little opposition either from the officials or from the literati.

The unwillingness to utilise foreign instructors, or to give them authority, as well as the intolerance which has been exhibited in the question of ceremonies, may be dishearten-

ing; but with the growing demand for education, it will be found that the supply will only be met by a larger number of instructors from abroad.

(12) On September 17th, 1901, another kind of reform was again initiated. In the Edict of that day, the Viceroy and Governors were directed to send students abroad to be educated with provision for promotion on their return. A year later, a similar Edict was issued, and this has been widely observed, especially by the Yangtze Viceroy. Most of the students have gone to Japan, but there is an inclination to still have a select few who will study in Europe and America. What is most noticeable is the change that has come over the sentiment of the Manchus. Sons of the nobles are either going abroad to travel or going for the purpose of study. In fact it is quite a fad with the young nobility to get out of Peking, and to see something of the world.

Very few of the Chinese students who have gone abroad have shown that diligence and thoroughness that the Japanese have always shown in their search for knowledge in other lands. Still, a great deal is being learned and we are glad to believe that their is an improvement.—N. C. D. NEWTON.

(To be continued.)

## Intimations.

## YOU WILL NOT BE DECEIVED.

That there are cheats and frauds in plenty, everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective remedy known as

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is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Scrofula, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Impurities of the Blood. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalle, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is imitated. Sold by chemists throughout the world and A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

## Intimations.

## THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 4 Queen's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accruals to 30th April, 1903, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th June to the 11th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903. [729e]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of JULY, 1903, at 11 in the FORENOON, when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTIONS which were passed at a Meeting held on 27th JUNE, 1903, will be submitted for Confirmation as SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS:—

1. "That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$100,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$20 each) to \$10,000 (divided into 1,500 shares of \$10 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$20 to \$10 per share."

2. "That after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased from \$10,000 (divided into 1,500 shares of \$10 each) to \$100,000 (divided into 30,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 15,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every old share in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof."

3. "That in consideration of the guarantee and undertaking now given by Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co. (the General Managers of the Company) and testified by their signature hereto (and to be further testified by the execution by the said Shawan, Tones & Co. of a separate instrument of guarantee to be executed contemporaneously with the Debenture Trust Deed or Mortgage hereinafter referred to and to be held by the Trustees thereof to be appointed as hereinabove mentioned) that the dividend for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 in respect of the new shares referred to in the second of the preceding resolutions shall not fall below the rate of 6 per centum per annum in each and every one of the said three years the said Shawan, Tones & Co., as such General Managers as aforesaid and they hereby are authorised to issue Debentures to the amount of not more than \$200,000 on the property of the Company to be secured by a duly executed Mortgage thereof by the Company to such persons as Trustees for and on behalf of the Debenture holders as the said Shawan, Tones & Co. may by writing under their hand appoint. The said Debentures to be issued in the shape of Bonds for \$1,000 or \$100 each at the Debenture holders' option respectively but so that the aggregate amount in value of such Debentures taken together shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000. The Bonds for and in respect of the said Debentures may be issued at a discount not exceeding 2% per cent. on the face value thereof but so that the holders respectively of such Debentures shall not be entitled to be repaid more than the face value thereof. The said Debentures to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to be computed from the date of actual issuance to the respective holders thereof and to be repayable within 5 years from and after the date of such actual issuance in manner following that is to say No portion of the amount paid in respect of any of such Debentures shall be repayable during the first three years following the date of the actual issue thereof but upon the expiration of such period of three years there shall be repaid in respect of each Debenture to each and every holder thereof."

(a) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within six calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years."

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SHEWAN, TONES & CO., General Managers.

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TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1903.

[355]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

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THE Beer to

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

## The Near East.

LONDON, 2nd July.  
The Bulgarian Government, in a circular note to the Powers, alleges that Turkey is thwarting the efforts of Bulgaria to pacify the Macedonians and is evidently seeking to provoke a catastrophe; the Government asks the Powers to take vigorous steps at Constantinople to prevent the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier and to insist on the carrying out of reforms.

## Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal Policy.

At a meeting of 34 Unionists of the House of Commons who are opposed to protection, a resolution was passed favouring an inquiry, but declaring that if it should result in any departure from free trade it would be disastrous to the country.

It is estimated that about 150 Unionist Members of Parliament have already declared for, and 74 against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals; nearly half the party have given no public expression of their views.

LATER.

## Merchant Cruisers.

Mr. Arnold Forster announced, in the House of Commons that the Admiralty was not prepared to renew the existing subsidies to Merchant Cruisers available in time of war.

## The Unionist Free Traders.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee of Unionist Free Traders.

## The Gordon-Bennett Cup.

Herb Jenatzy, a German, has won the Gordon-Bennett Motor Car race beating M. Deknny, (2) a Frenchman, by ten minutes; a heavy thunder-storm made the roads dangerous; before the race was half finished, the English and American, owing to accidents to machinery and other mishaps, were out of the race.

## CROWN LAND SALES.

It is pleasing to see that the suburban districts of the Colony are coming into demand for buildings of a class suitable for the native population. The particulars and conditions of a sale of Crown land to be held on 20th inst. show that two lots at Tai Hang village will be put to auction. Each lot comprises 2,250 square feet, and is subject to a Crown rent of \$24. The upset price is \$675 in both cases and the purchaser will be called upon to expend \$1,500 in rateable improvements on each of the lots. It will be seen that the figure is comparatively higher and the Crown rent is not made less burdensome than what a paternal Government might extend to the inhabitants.

The fact that land at Tai Hang is coming more prominently before the public is satisfactory evidence of the growth of the colony generally, which is sure to be stimulated with the early completion of the electric tramways.

The same day Rural Building Lot No. 115 on the Peak Road will be put up for sale. The contents of the lot total 2,250 square feet, and the annual rent is \$12. The upset price is \$720. The following is included in the conditions of sale:—In the event of the purchaser assigning the benefit of the underwritten agreement, the assignee shall be bound by the foregoing and following conditions of sale, and remedies shall be enforceable against him to the same extent as if such assignee were the original purchaser.

## THREAT TO USE PLAGUE BACILLUS.

The special commissioner of the *Daily News*, in a message from Sofia, states that information has just come to hand which throws a lurid light on the intensity of the feeling against Turkish misrule that animates the revolutionaries and their leaders, and at the same time throws into sharp contrast Eastern and Western methods of agitation and revolution.

The revolutionary—he dare, he learns, have at the present moment in their possession a large quantity of Indian plague bacillus, with the dire determination to infect Constantinople, Salonika, and even Berlin. "If, within a few days after this warning, they say in effect, 'the Great Powers do not guarantee the execution of the Berlin Treaty, then we die,'—But we shall not die alone, for there shall follow us to the grave myriads of people in Europe—Europe which has robbed us of our liberty."

This dread means of achieving their objects they threaten to adopt as a last resource.

## THE PHILIPPINES "OPEN DOOR."

In an article under the above heading the *San Francisco Chronicle* states:—China has no right to ask us to set up a special fiscal system in any part of our possessions to please her; all she can fairly demand is that we accord the same treatment to her people in dealing with us that we give to other nations. As for the Europeans who have planted themselves in China, they are in no better position than the Chinese, and cannot with propriety suggest, while we are incurring the enormous expense of policing the Philippines, that the islands should be administered according to their ideas and to increase their commerce. We might with as much reason demand that England keep "open door" for us in Canada. If it is the right thing for us to refuse to derive any advantage over competitors in the Philippines, it must be wrong for Great Britain to accept the stiff differential tariff which Canada has framed for her benefit.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—

## CONSUL'S REPORT ON CANTON TRADE.

Copies of the diplomatic and consular reports for 1902 are now coming to hand the last batch received including Mr. Consul-General Scott's report on the trade of Canton for last year. In the course of his remarks he states:

The trade of Canton is twofold—(1) goods exported to and imported from foreign countries, and (2) goods which are destined solely for consumption in China itself.

Kwangtung, apart from being a centre of agricultural production, has in its capital of Canton what may be called the Paris of China, where arts and industries of various descriptions are concentrated and developed. Foreign and Chinese-owned steamers running from Canton and Hongkong trade on the West River as far as Wuchow, and, together with a large number of native and foreign launches (some 300 in all), junks and small craft, distribute and collect the various articles of which the commerce of Kwangtung and Kwangsi consists.

The currency of China being on a silver basis, I have in order to deduce more accurate comparisons, thought it advisable to express the values of the trade in Haikwan taels. By this method of calculation the trade for the past year is considerably the largest on record, the total value being \$1,728,934 taels as against \$6,835,410 taels in 1901, the previous best, an increase of some 33 per cent, which may, both as regards native and foreign merchants, be considered most satisfactory. Expressed in sterling, however, the above returns show a very different result.

The Haikwan taels averaged as follows:—

Year.	Value.
1891	4,10
1901	3,0
1902	2,6

And the total sterling value of trade during these years was:—

Year.	Value.
1891	11,216,094
1902	9,126,809
1903	10,999,993

On the other hand, the fact remains that the volume of the trade as represented by the quantities involved, especially as regards exports to foreign countries, shows an extensive development; so that, however interesting the sterling return may be from the standpoint of currency comparison, they do not in reality fully represent the growth of the trade, of which, in Canton the largest portion is in foreign export. A cheap dollar increases the purchasing powers of sterling and encourages exports.

The actual increase in 1902 over 1901 of the total trade coming under the cognizance of the Imperial Maritime Customs is 19,885,533 taels, and may be accounted for by (1) the general tendency to expansion shown during 1901; (2) by the largely increased value of the silk export, which has been in the past greatly underestimated; and (3) by the additions to the steamer-borne cargo, the result of the transfer of the native customs to the direction of the Imperial Maritime Customs. As regard (2), the corrections made resulted in an increase of the value of this export of some 9,000,000 taels; as regards (3), cassia, matting oil, fish and some yarn are now being largely shipped by steamer in preference to junk.

It is provided by the Tientsin treaty that steamer-imported foreign goods, irrespective of the nationality of the importer, may, on payment of a half duty, be sent into the interior under a half duty certificate and be exempt from all further taxation en route.

A similar exemption by means of the transit pass is accorded to native produce, the bona fide property of a British subject, intended for steamer-export and so declared at a treaty port. It was hoped that by this arrangement foreign goods would be spared the vexatious delay and exorbitant charges suffered by merchandises which pay like to the provincial like authorities for transit in the interior. So long as foreign goods are actually imported by a foreign merchant, the half duty certificate is so far observed that it frees them from like and all other charges en route. Arrived at their destination, however, and in the hands of the Chinese consumers, the local authorities put whatever duties on them they choose. Further, notwithstanding that the treaty secures to native merchants the right to import and send interior foreign goods under half a duty certificate, a so effective is their opposition to them when in the hands of native dealers who have no foreign Consul to whom to appeal for support, that Chinese merchants in Canton have abandoned the idea of endeavouring to derive any benefit from them and no longer attempt to make use of them. It is evident, therefore, that, although the provincial authorities observe the conditions of the half duty certificate in foreign hands so long as the goods are in transit, the impositions which they are in a position to put upon the goods when arrived at their destination, and the opposition which they offer to their use by native merchants, do not allow of foreign goods obtaining that free and unhindered passage in the interior, which it was intended they should enjoy, from the fixed taxation accorded them under the half duty certificate. The reason for the opposition of the provincial authorities to these certificates and transit passes is obvious; the half duty payable under them is collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs and goes to the Imperial Government. The taxes it replaces—like, &c., are provincial ones, and the provincial authorities accordingly endeavour to the best of their ability to oppose the imperial substitute for a provincial revenue.

It would seem only logical that, if the provincial authorities are to accord to foreign goods the facilities given them under the transit pass and the half duty certificate, they would receive compensation for the impoverishment of the provincial

the Canton Province is concerned, the Viceroy has assured me, if this revenue was handed over to the provincial authorities, foreign goods in the interior would be freed from all further taxation, not only in transitu but also at destination.

A somewhat new feature, resulting from the transfer of the native customs to the Imperial Maritime Customs, is the number of non-steamer craft under flag and paying duty to the latter department. Lighters under British flag are employed by Messrs. Samuel and Company in the importation of oil; and junks under French, German and American flags, running between Canton and Hongkong are becoming daily more numerous, and this notwithstanding that the Hongkong Government regards such junks while in Hongkong as native craft. The change in flag is made, after they have left British waters, a state of affairs which is obviously unsatisfactory, both towards the Hongkong Government and the Imperial Maritime Customs in Canton.

## WEST RIVER TRADE.

Trade on the West River has received encouragement from the opening of eight new ports of call for passenger traffic. The ports, for the opening of which great praise is due to the Provincial Government, who offered every facility for the purpose, are Do Sing, Luk Te, Yuet Sing, Luk Pu, How Lik, Kau Kong, Mal Ning and Yung Kui. Cargo and passengers are forsaking, in increasing quantities and numbers, native craft for the faster and safer foreign steamers. Of these, there were formerly only, the British stern-wheel vessels *Nanning* and *Sainam*; but the advent of the French steamer, *Hongkong*, has induced a lowering of freights, resulting in a loss of profits and negative, to some extent, the effect of the general development which has taken place.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

## THE MEXICAN SCHEME.

Signor Limantour, the Mexican Finance Minister, who has just been to New York, is now coming here in connection with his currency scheme, reports the *L. & C. Express*. There is to be a new Mexican dollar coined. There will be \$100,000,000 of this coinage. This dollar will be made a legal tender for every debt and account collectable in Mexico. At the back of this dollar—guaranteeing it will be a specific gold deposit of \$5,000,000. Should from some circumstances shopkeepers or bankers decline to make exchange with buyers on the fixed 50 cent basis, it has been determined that: "Whenever, for any reason, a surplus offering of the coinage shall show effect upon value the Government will enter the market as a buyer (for gold) of whatever volume of coin offers at even the slightest fraction below the guaranteed parity. And as there will be \$25,000,000 of gold so available, \$5,000,000 of the coins (one-half of the total issue) can be thus immediately withdrawn from circulation—held ready, of course, for re-utterance as normal conditions later demand." The present dollar will be no longer recognised in any legal sense as Mexican money. It will be put absolutely into classification as merchandise. Free and unlimited coinage—as now prevailing—will be abolished. The only Government issue will be under the provisions which guarantee the new \$100,000,000. Nobody knows how much Mexican silver money is now outstanding. Since first Mexico started to mint, in all for a yield of 90,000,000.

Refineries—China Sugars depreciated to \$103. There are buyers of Luzons at \$104. Mining—No sales are reported in stocks in this section. Punjoms—The Secretary informs us that the result of the crushing for June is as follows:—

Shipping—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships continue in demand at \$18. Indo-Chinas have receded to \$124 and are offering. China and Manilas have been sold and more shares are obtainable at \$25. Douglas Steamships are wanted at \$40. Star Ferries, both old and new, have further risen and are in demand at \$27 and \$17 respectively. Shell Transports have been, and can still be, placed at £1 2/6.

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Local Productions—Sales of about 700 bales of No. 10s at \$104, and about 400 bales of No. 12s at \$106 per bale are reported in the market.

Japanese Yarn—About 350 bales of No. 10s at \$126, and about 750 bales of No. 20s at \$131 to \$133 changed hands.

Exchange—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 125 1/2 London at sh. 1/8 1/16d.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

Captain R. Heintz, due here with the outward

German Mail about WEDNESDAY, A.M., the

8th instant, will leave for the above Places

12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

1563c

NOTICE.

ON the 8th, 9th and 10th instant on which the CHINESE GRAND PROCESSION takes place at Macao, the S.S. "WING CHAI" will leave there for Hongkong at

7 P.M.

SAM WANG & CO., LTD.,

81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

1790c

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the Public that from This

Date, 3rd July, 1903, any Account Con-

tracted by Mrs. ELIZA MARIA DA SILVA E COSTA will not be made good by the

undersigned.

J. M. DA COSTA.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903.

1791c

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"PRINZ HEINRICH,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

Captain R. Heintz, due here with the outward

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12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

15

## Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.  
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

## OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 6th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 16th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 22nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
S.S. "DARDANUS" left Singapore 1st inst., and is due here 5th inst. p.m.		On 8th August.
S.S. "MACHAON" left Singapore 3rd inst., and is due here on 8th inst. p.m.		

## HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LYON & A'WERP.	"ALCINOUS"	On 7th July.
LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LYON & A'WERP.	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.
MARSEILLES, LYON & A'WERP.	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 18th August.
MARSEILLES, LYON & A'WERP.	"DIOMED"	On 20th August.
MARSEILLES, LYON & A'WERP.	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, LYON & A'WERP.	"MOVUNE"	On 15th September.
* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.		

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, <i>viz.</i>	"MACHAON"	On 10th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WUHU"	6th July.
CHINKIANG	"SHANSI"	6th "
SWATOW, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG and TIENSIN.	"NANHANG"	6th "
KOBE	"TAIWUAN"	7th "
SAMARANG and SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	5th "
MANILA	"SUNGKANG"	15th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIWUAN"	27th "

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is armed.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—RED C.D. SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MA ILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

## Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	ILOILO and CEBU	FRIDAY, 10th July, at 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 11th July, at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 18th July, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

[1208d]

## PORTLAND &amp; ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. Craven	July 14, 1903.
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Aug. 14.
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	Sept. 13.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent,

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR ANPING*	"MAIDZURU MARU"	T. Saito	SUNDAY, 5th July.
FOR TAMSUI*	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	TUESDAY, 7th July.
FOR FOOCHOW*	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	FRIDAY, 10th July.
FOR TAMSUI*	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	SUNDAY, 12th July.

\* VIA SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSHI KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903.

[157c]

## Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA,

REDUCED SALOON PAS-

SAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [35e]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw

Steamer

"KWONG CHOW,"

1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONG-

KONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS,

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning

to Hongkong the following days leaving

CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommo-

dation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted

throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey.

Meals \$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is West of the Hong-

kong Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1903. [32e]

FOR KOBE, NAGASAKI AND  
VLADIVOSTOCK.

Calling at GENSAN.

THE Steamship

"SAVOIA,"

Captain Deinat, will be despatched for the

above Ports on MONDAY, the 6th July,

at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation

for First Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. [742e]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"

Captain Rafferty, will be despatched as above

on THURSDAY, the 9th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. &amp; GOW,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1903. [71e]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENGARRY,"

Captain Willy, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the 14th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. &amp; GOW,

Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [751

**Intimation.****A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.**

This is the result of research and experiment, when all nature's gifts are pecked by the scientific mind, and among the by means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion. This is a new preparation, and we believe it to be one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Cures of many cases by the best physicians in the United States, and by the well-known Chiropractor, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Leiden, who have uniformly adopted it, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle and Galen, and down to the present day, the physician has been the object of search of some homoeopathic mind, and far beyond the mere power of such a clever man to find. The discovery often referred to gold is surely the fairest of the confirmed now in the one case, and in the other, the power of the mind over the body, which is the true secret of the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poison of acquired or inherited disease in their protein forms to act as leavening agents in the body, and that is the true rank with it, if not take precedence of, in my view of the discovery of our day, about which no little contention and noise have been made, and that is the true secret of the system that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast off all the other questionable remedies that were formerly in vogue, and that can be obtained in England, direct from the manufacturer, and of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, Korea, and the principal cities of the world, and in the principal cities of Africa, the Fiji Islands, etc., etc.—*Advertiser Kinnarby*

**Shipping.****Arrivals.**

Hailong, Br. s.s., 783, Evans, 3rd July.—Amoy 2nd July, Gen.—D. L. & Co.—Karim, Swed. s.s., 697, Peterson, 4th July.—Chefoo 28th June, Gen.—S. W. & Co.—Ischin, Ital. s.s., 2,724, Magazzini, 4th July.—Bombay 17th June, and Singapore 28th, Gen.—C. & Co.—Shansi, Br. s.s., 1,228, Carnagha, 4th July.—Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.—Nanchang, Br. s.s., 1,180, Robinson, 4th July.—Canton 3rd July, Gen.—B. & S.—Lokhang, Br. s.s., 979, Lenck, 4th July.—Feiching, Ch. s.s., 980, Spear, 4th July.—Canton 4th July, Gen.—C. M. S. S. Co.—Ariake Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,183, Tasaka, 4th July.—Maji 28th June, Coal.—M. B. K.—Apenrade, Ger. s.s., 61, Uderup, 4th July.—Holbow 3rd July, Gen.—J. & Co.—Babelsberg, Ger. s.s., 1,378, Reckmann, 4th July.—Samara 26th July, Sugar.—E. A. T. Co.

**CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.**  
Karin, for Canton.  
Sun Cheong, for Canton.  
Hot Ho, for Canton.  
Hailong, for Swatow.  
Arinke Maru, for Kauchinian.  
Lokhang, for Foochow.  
Kwai, for Swatow.  
Waihwa, for Amoy.  
Pak Kong, for Macao.  
Borneo, for Kudat.  
Kwongchow, for Canton.  
Tuksum, for Ningpo.  
Wingtau, for Macao.  
Maiduru Maru, for Swatow.  
Wo Kwai, for Wuchow.  
Chungku, for Kwong-chow-wan.  
Chinqua, for Wuchow.  
Chingtu, for Manila.

**Departures.**

July 4.  
Massilia, for Europe.  
Rubi, for Manila.  
Benlomond, for Kohsichang.  
Quarta, for Chefoo.  
Antonio MacLeod, for Saigon.  
Ty, for Canton.  
Kiujiang, for Canton.  
Chingtu, for Australian Ports.  
Takhang, for Shanghai.  
Lokhang, for Shanghai.  
Burma, for Sandakan.  
Euang, for Shanghai.  
Wainora, for Amoy.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**  
Per Ischia, from Singapore: European and 488 Chinese.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

Per Rubi, for Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Heacock, Mrs. Arnold, Miss W. A. Keck, Messrs. J. B. Anderson, J. C. Barrister, C. V. Aldances, M. Pelaez, L. T. Shaw, Capt. and Mrs. H. T. Tebbutt, Messrs. Y. Y. Man, Chun Singh, Donato Andrade, G. B. Young, C. C. Graciano Bersola, Andres Bersola, Co. Cu, Mr. and Mrs. K. Dobashi, and Mr. J. Tobias.  
Per Yuensang, for Manila.—Messrs. Oug Si Co, Cee Jim Co, Tan Cuan Co Kang, Yu Ngu, Yu Jong, Chan On, Chan Cham, Ong Ang, Co Tanco, Kang Cheong Sing, Bac Eh Chuy, Oug Plio, Tang Biaco, Jose' Tobiao and Manuel Ligores.  
Per Chingtu, for Manila and Australian Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Boyd, Mrs. G. Mawley, Mrs. R. Oswald, Messrs. A. Middleton, J. Bailey, E. G. John and E. Hesse.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**  
Str. Hailong from Amoy.—Light variable winds with fine weather throughout.

Str. Babelsberg from Samara:—Fine pleasant weather all the voyage.

**HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK RETURNS.**  
Taiyuan ..... at Kowloon Dock.  
Chiuantao ..... " " "  
San Joquin ..... " " "  
Shantung ..... " " "  
Laisang ..... " "

**ITEMS EXPECTED.**

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
Tataran	C. P. R. Co.	July 6	"
Lightning	Singapore, D. S. & Co.	July 6	"
Mogul	Singapore, D. & Co.	July 6	"
Zafiro	Macau, T. & Co.	July 6	"
Emperor of Japan	C. P. R. Co.	July 7	"
Indravelli	Japan, & Co.	July 7	"
Palawan	Singapore, P. & O. Colly.	July 8	"
Prinz Heinrich	Singapore, M. & Co.	July 8	"
Preussen	America, T. K. K.	July 8	"
Glenagle	Singapore, Mc G. B. G. Co.	July 8	"
Australasia	P. Darwin, G. L. & Co.	July 9	"
Kasuga Maru	T'day Id., N. Y. K.	July 9	"
Kunsang	Calcutta, J. M. & Co.	July 14	"
Hyades	Victoria, N. Y. Co.	July 14	"
Tsinan	Sydney, B. & S.	July 17	"

**SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.**

Outward—2nd June—Horsley, Bacquehem Marquis, 9th June—Glengyle, Kulfif, Bellawers, Adana, Satsuma, Mogul, 12th June—St. Ives, Merionethshire, Indraji, Dardanus, Macrahan, Manston, Walsingham, 16th June—Astoria, 19th June—Ava Maru, Bretschel, Braemar, Barton, Diamond, 24th June—Palawan, Bengal, Solvite, 26th June—Evo, 1st July—Bamberg, Patroclus, Sacheen, Devonshire, 4th July—Malacca, Tonkin, Nestor.

Inward—16th June—Caledonia, 19th June—Yarrow, 23rd June—Agamemnon, 24th June—Prinz Heinrich, 26th June—Candia, Bonhay, 1st July—Kuningawa Maru, 4th July—Kanukura Maru.

Arrivals—At Home—16th June—Freiburg, 18th June—Socota, 19th June—Bayern, 23rd June—Wakasa Maru, Caledonia, 26th June—Suria, Sambia, 1st July—Jason, Richmond Castle, 3rd July—Shanghai, 4th July—Zieten, Salazie.

**VESSELS IN PORT.****STEAMERS.**

Athull, Br. s.s., 3,031, Porter, 28th June—San Francisco 28th May, Yokohama 20th June, and Moji 23rd, Gen.—C. C. S. S. Co.—Barca, Br. s.s., 3,793, Finguson, and July—London 5th May, and Singapore 27th June, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.—Copter, Br. s.s., 2,743, Kinder, 20th Ju., San Francisco 3rd June, and Shanghai 28th June, Mails and Gen.—O. & S. S. Co.—Devonwongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, Kimpel, 1st July, Bangkok 25th June, Rice—B. & S.—Glenariney, Br. s.s., 1,944, Stevenson, R. N. R., 2nd July—Swatow 1st July, Ballast—McG. B. & C.—Holstein, Ger. s.s., 985, Lorenzen, 20th June, —Saigon 26th June, Rice and Gen.—Jebson & Co.—Latsang, Br. s.s., 2,225, Cou tney, 28th June, Singapore 22nd Ju., Gen.—J. M. & Co.—Midzuru Maru, Jap. s.s., 667, Satow, and July, Anping via Amoy and Swatow 1st July, Gen.—O. S. K.—Maria, Fr. s.s., 1,821, Paoli, 3rd July, Antwerp 10th April, and Haiphong 30th June, Railway Iron.—L. W. & Co.—Mercedes, Br. s.s., 3,000, McGregor, 3rd July, Wei-hai-wei 27th June, Ballast—Order Pompey, Am. s.s., 1,200, Range, 28th May, Manila, P. I. 25th May, Ballast—U. S. Government.—Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,187, Wedig, 30th June, Bangkok 25th June, Rice—B. & S.—Rohilla Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,399, Bishop, 2nd July—Manila 30th June, Gen.—T. K. K.—San Joquin, Am. s.s., 2,237, Galdies, 26th April, from Aparsi, Ballast—Order—Savola, Ger. s.s., 1,593, Deinal, 29th June, Vladivostock a Mororan 21st June, Coal and Gen.—H. A. L.—Tacoma, Am. s.s., 1,689, Dixon, 25th June, Tacoma, Wash. U. S.A. 25th May, Mails and Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.—Taifu, Ger. s.s., 1,053, Menzell, 20th June, Mauritius via Singapore 14th June, Gen.—E. A. T. Co.—Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,459, Dawson, 23rd June, Australia 29th May, Gen.—B. & S.—Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,39, Williamson, 29th June—Saigon 25th June, Rice and Flour, &c.—Nam Wo & Co.—Teratios, Ger. s.s., 1,578, Desler, 30th June, Singapore and Hoihow 23rd June, Rice—S. & Co.—Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,129, Narasaki, 3rd July—Kuchinotzu 27th June, Coal—M. B. K.

**SAILING VESSELS.**

Alcides, Br. ship, 2,192; Dart, 22nd June—New York 21st Feb., Case Oil—S. O. Co.—Boieldien, Fr. lq., 1,647, Harong, 24th June—New York 15th Dec., Kerosine—S. O. Co.—Columbia, Am. sch., 774, Sprague, 27th Mar., —I. & S. & Co.—Connable Richmont, Fr. bq., 1,732, Rault, 5th June—New York 1st Dec., Kerosine—S. O. Co.—Dharwar, Swed. bq., 1,270, Larsson, 11th Apr.—Fremantle 13th Dec., Sandalwood, —I. & M. & Co.—Grosvener, Br. brg., 516, Boga, 14th June, Mauritius 16th Jan., Sugar—A. & Co.—Kentmere, Br. brg., 4-masted bq., 2,437, Burch, 27th Apr.—Shanghai 20th Apr., Ballast—S. O. Co.—Pierre Anonine, Fr. brg., 1,740, Regnet, 1st Apr.—New York 3rd Oct., Oil—Order—Prince Albert, Norw. ship, 1,498, Hansen, 10th June—Fremantle 29th Apr., Sandal Wood—Gilman & Co.

**POST OFFICE.**

A Mail will close for:—Canton—Per Powan, 5th inst., 9 A.M.—Kinchuk, and Samshui—Per Tungtong, 5th inst., 9 A.M.—Macao—Per Wingchat, 5th inst., 9 A.M.—Nanhai—Per Tailee, 5th inst., 9 A.M.—Swatow and Bangkok—Per Wongkot, 5th inst., 9 A.M.—Canton—Per Faishan, 6th inst., 9.30 A.M.—Kobe, Nagasaki, Censis and Via Iwostock—Per Savoia, 6th inst., 11 A.M.—Swatow, Chefoo, Newchwang and Tientsin—Per Nanchang, 6th inst., 11 A.M.—Shanghai and Tientsin—Per Hsingping, 6th inst., 1 P.M.—Macau—Per Hengchun, 6th inst., 1.15 P.M.—Chinking—Per Chanshi, 6th inst., 4 P.M.—Shanghai—Per Wuhsu, 6th inst., 4 P.M.—Nanhai—Per Tailee, 6th inst., 5 P.M.—Macao—Per Wingchat, 6th inst., 5 P.M.—Canton—Per Honan, 6th inst., 9 A.M.—Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Thales, 7th inst., 9 A.M.—

Manila—Per Rokilla Maru, 7th inst., 10 A.M.—Adana, Satsuma, Mogul, 12th June—St. Ives, Merionethshire, Indraji, Dardanus, Macrahan, Manston, Walsingham, 16th June—Astoria, 19th June—Ava Maru, Bretschel, Braemar, Barton, Diamond, 24th June—Palawan, Bengal, Solvite, 26th June—Evo, 1st July—Bamberg, Patroclus, Sacheen, Devonshire, 4th July—Malacca, Tonkin, Nestor.

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HONGKONG,

General Drapers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Hosiers,  
Haberdashers and General Outfitters.

## STYLISH DRESSMAKING.

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EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTING AND  
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LADIES AND CHILDREN.

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HIGH CLASS DRAPERS.

34, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong.

R. G. HECKFORD,  
MANAGER

July 3rd.

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 4284.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

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NOTICE.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

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world is 30 cents per quarter.

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five cents.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th of June, 1903, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkew, by the Rev. L. le Cornec S.J., EUCLIDIO POSSIDONIO XAVIER TO PERPETUA FELICITA COLLAICO, eldest daughter of Alexandre J. Collaco.

On the 22nd June, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, ALEXANDER HAMILTON ACHISON, B.I.N.C., to ANNIE MARGARET, widow of the late W. J. HAMBLEDY, of the Oregum Gold Mine, South India, and elder daughter of J. E. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., C.E., Madras P.W.D. (retd.).

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 23rd June, 1903, MARIAN PAUL, the beloved wife of Captain A. E. KNIGHTS, aged 63 years and 6 months.

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The Cotton Industry in Tonkin.

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Claim against the Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.

Miscellaneous, Articles, and Reports:

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U. S. Currency Commission.

Local and General.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

**TUNG WA HOSPITAL**

(30th June.)

All friends of the Chinese, whether of the official or commercial class, and there must be many in the Colony, must have read with considerable satisfaction the report presented by Dr. J. C. Thomson, M.A., Inspecting Medical Officer of the Tung Wa Hospital, upon the working of that institution for last year. The picture of filth, misery, and neglect which one did not expect to find even in China, that met the eye of those who were called upon to visit the original institution "on whose dead ashes," a former chairman had said, "the present hospital had risen sphinx-like," has now given way to reforms upon modern lines of Western medical science and hygiene, which is impressed upon one in a perusal of Dr. Thomson's report. When the disgraceful state of affairs and gross abuses were disclosed after the early inspections of the Chinese "dead house," the better class of Chinese were much ashamed of the very public export in connection therewith and the opportunity was availed of for reviving a plan, which had been mooted before, for the establishment of a Chinese hospital "to meet certain Chinese wants and prejudices which were not provided for by the Civil Hospital." The Tung Wa furnished such an institution and in its incorporation it was provided by law that it was open to Euro-

pean surveillance but under Chinese management and direction, so that there may be no such reluctance to go there in the minds of the natives as that which generally prevents their voluntary going to the Civil Hospital. In the course of the inquiry conducted by the special Commission in 1896, considerable doubt existed whether it would not have been advisable to abolish the Tung Wa altogether. The present Principal Civil Medical Officer (then Superintendent of the Civil Hospital) expressed himself in opposition to the views of the late Dr. Ayres who was in favour of the retention of the hospital. The senior medical officer held that "it is a benefit so long as we can supervise the people who come in; many cases of plague, typhoid fever and small pox have been verified there, and removed and segregated for proper treatment." Its utility for such a purpose was demonstrated last year; for we read in the report under review that "the Tung Wa Hospital was again used during the plague epidemic as a convenient centre for the diagnosis and observation of the disease. It was not found necessary to open a plague branch of the hospital during 1902. During the cholera epidemic, two large airy wards were set apart for the treatment of the disease." The preponderance of evidence given by the witnesses examined weighed with the Commission who recommended that the Tung Wa be retained. As they did so, they were not unmindful of the fact that the scope of the institution's usefulness might be considerably enlarged if certain improvements were effected as regards its staff, structural arrangements, and sanitary maintenance. The nature of their recommendation was categorically stated, and stage by stage were the improvements introduced until they have now attained to that degree of comparative perfection and efficiency for which all concerned with the institution, whether as professional advisers or in their character of administrators, deserve the thanks of the Government and the community to whom the Tung Wa supplies a unique institution for the special needs of the large native population of the Island and the mainland. We were among those who contributed to the agitation for the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry by Sir Wm. Robinson, and accordingly share in the gratification that must be felt in the marked tendency to improvement in the work, "which cannot be expressed in figures," of an institution that erstwhile served as the target of public criticism and violent malillery. Mr. Thomson writes:—"By a recent resolution of the directors, all cases of infectious disease go under European methods of treatment, and are hence more under the control of the inspecting medical officer; the violent jealousy which existed against the introduction of European methods, especially among the native doctors, has to a large extent subsided and they are frequently ready to be advised by the European-trained house-surgeon, who thus influences the treatment of many cases of fracture, dislocation, abscess, &c., which remain nominally under Chinese treatment; and many matters pertaining to the regular changing of bedding, clothing &c., formerly secured only by continuous effort and watchfulness, have now become routine practice." And the inspecting officer's high appreciation of the large service rendered by the late Dr. Chung to the Tung Wa Hospital will be readily and graciously endorsed by the public. The late house-surgeon's services, as we wrote at the time of his death, were, however, but very poorly, and extremely inadequately recognised by Government. A man who by his kindness, courtesy, tact, and professional skill combined to enable him to effect the very great improvements that were made during his tenure of office, and for which the credit is practically entirely due to him, certainly ought to have deserved more than the small measure of recognition the Government has shown—a Government which, by the way, is becoming proverbially parsimonious in its treatment of native-born public servants whose value should be measured not by their birth but by the extent of their worth.

**THE COTTON INDUSTRY  
IN TONKIN.**

(1st July.)

Ninety per cent of the natives of Tonkin are agriculturists and, in common with the majority of oriental peasants, have at their disposal considerable periods of leisure between harvests, during which they manufacture and dye their own cotton cloths. Each village or commune possesses one or more hand looms, in the use of which the Tonkinese are skilled from childhood. Little or no cotton was formerly grown in the colony, the native weavers depending almost

**TELEGRAMS.**

**"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
SERVICE**

Opium for China.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, 2nd July.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s mail-steamer left Bombay yesterday evening with about 785 chests of Malwa opium. The prices of superior drug are as follows:

New - - - - - Rs. 1,180  
Old - - - - - " 1,820  
Oldest - - - - - " 1,430

The market is strong.

CALCUTTA, 1st July.

The seventh sale of opium realized—

2,000 chests Patna at Rs. 1,301  
2,000 " " " 1,290

**THE PLAGUE.**

It will be generally noted with considerable satisfaction that only a single case (fatal) of plague was reported during the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday making, according to the official return, 1,297 since January 1st.

**SANITARY BOARD.**

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday in the Board Room. Present:

The President (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, F.C.M.O.), Mr. C. McL. Messer, (Acting Registrar), Capt. Lyons, Acting G. S. P., Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Col. Webb, R.A.M.C., Mr. Ahmed Rumjahn, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, Acting M.O.H., and Mr. G. Woodcock, Secretary.

**DISINFECTION OPERATIONS.**

The following report was laid on the table:—The Select Committee, consisting of the President, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appointed to consider the questions raised by Mr. Pollock's motion of the 4th June, 1903, and the replies of the Acting Medical Officer of Health thereto.

The Committee decided to submit the following suggestions to the Board at its next meeting:

(1) That the floor occupied by a plague-infected person be cleansed and disinfected by the officers of the Board, but that the remainder of the house, (provided that the ceilings, stair-linings, and other structures which may harbour rats have been already removed), be allowed to be cleaned by the inmates under the direction of the Board's officers. In cases, however, where such officers find it necessary to remove ceiling, etc., such officers shall provide for the cleansing which is thereby made necessary.

(2) That the lime-washing of an infected house in consequence of a case of plague occurring in it be discontinued; but that the regulations as to the half-yearly lime-washing continue in force as at present in accordance with section 5 of the bye laws relating to domestic cleanliness and ventilation.

(3) That the inmates of an infected floor be permitted to wear clean clothing obtained from another floor of the same house or from another house which is not infected, such clean clothing to be worn in place of that provided by the Government.

(4) That only the inmates of an infected floor be detained by the Police. The question was raised as to whether District Watchmen might be detailed instead of Police for this duty.

(5) It was suggested by the unofficial members of the Committee that when a case of plague is reported voluntarily, the detention of the inmates of the infected floor might be dispensed with.

(6) That the number of Observation Blocks be increased so as to provide for the storage of furniture and effects, as well as for housing temporarily the persons from the infected floor.

(Sd.) J. M. ATKINSON, President.  
FUNG WA CHUN,  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
LAU CHU PAK,  
W. W. PEASE.

To the Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903.

[PETITION]

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903.

To the Members of the Sanitary Board, Hon. Hongkong.

Sir,—We respectfully beg to lay before you the grievance of our Chinese community in the hope that you will kindly place it before the proper authority and have it relieved as soon as possible, that we, the Chinese citizens, may be able to live quietly and comfortably in this Colony to pursue their various vocations, and that we may cheerfully co-operate in carrying out any sanitary measures to mutual satisfaction.

Those who have hitherto given close attention to the result and benefits of the sanitary laws, would probably all admit that the more drastic they are made, the more the Chinese inhabitants are horrified and consequently they would even risk their lives to evade them and thereby defeat the detection of all the infected rooms too many to be enumerated.

Whenever a case of plague or even some times a natural death occurs in any of their houses, the inmates of the whole house in question would be thrown into a state of alarm, much greater than a case of murder would cause.

We are therefore of humble opinion that a partial reform of the sanitary measures would not suffice, unless a careful co-operation of the Chinese citizens be secured to acquire which the sanitary authority should look upon them as co-operators instead of as opponents and give careful consideration to their suggestions which should be accepted unless they are immediately dangerous to public health.

It would also be better to grant as much concession as possible where there is no actual danger, in order to be able to cleanse and disinfect all the actually infected rooms, than to adopt the drastic measures and let them evade the laws thereby leaving many infected rooms undetected.

We are inclined to believe that every one is anxious to have his house cleansed and disinfected if it is carried out in such a way as it

will inflict on them as little hardship as possible, and that no measures would be successful unless they are carried out in a manner that will induce them to come forward cheerfully and volunteer to have their houses cleaned and disinfected even when no plague cases actually occurs in their houses.

We beg to submit the following suggestions:

(1) All the cloths and beddings in actual use by the infected person to be destroyed and compensated for.

(2) All the clothes which are lying about uncovered and belonging to the infected person to be removed to the disinfecting station.

(

which would do for a lobby or landing at the top of the stairs and which could not be legally inhabited. If this lobby be allowed by amending the definition of room, which I refer to later on, this arrangement would however enable the floor to be occupied legally by 20 persons. As the cubic contents of the floor is 9,127 cubic ft, under the old law 22 persons could occupy it, and thus we see that provided the yard be counted as external air there would only be a displacement of two persons through the enforcing of the new law, provided that the landlord increased the glazed area of the flat windows to the maximum extent possible. This conclusion is quite in accordance with the remarks of Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/3/03, C.S.O. 1473/1903, but there still remains an important point to be considered. Given one large and legal subdivision in the front of the floor, who is to occupy it? It will hold 17 men or adults. A glance at the plan of this floor will show that no one wants and no one can stay for a cubicle or room big enough to hold 7 men nor even 8 (in case we have 2 half-sized cubicles instead of our one large one). Three or four people at most live in one of the present cubicles in this floor, and it is quite obvious that privacy is necessary for each small family. With our large cubicles therefore we are as far off as ever from providing suitable accommodation for the poor man's family. It remains to be seen what will happen when the new law is put in force. Will the poor man sacrifice privacy, and will 3 to 5 families live in one common room with no subdivisions for decency's sake, or will one man be satisfied to pay a comparatively large rent for more room than he wants, while those displaced seek to do the same thing in other parts of the City? There is yet another point to be considered in reference to the erecting of cubicles as suggested by Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/3/03 in C.S.O. 1473/1903 referred to above. It is there stated that a large cubicle could be built around the window looking from a room into the yard at the rear. Now some houses have such a window where the yard is situated between the main room and the kitchen, and also in cases where half the original kitchen has been cut away to form a yard. Other houses have a line or open space in rear, but the kitchen comes between the living room and the open space in rear. Obviously in such houses as these no cubicle could be erected at the rear end of the living room, and if the window area into the street in front is one-tenth of the floor area and a cubicle were built to enclose this window area the remainder of the room would be windowless and therefore not only uninhabitable, but quite illegal, as section 154 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 says that no room can be erected or maintained in any storey of a domestic building unless such room have a window equal to one-tenth the floor-area opening into the external air. Again a room is defined by definition 51 as any subdivision of any storey of a domestic building other than a drying-room, store-room or pantry. If this definition were amended so as to except also any passage, lobby or landing the difficulty mentioned above would be got over. But if this amendment be not made it is obvious that no partition whatever can be erected in any floor unless the subdivisions which are created by such a partition are each lit by a window or windows to the extent of one-tenth of the floor area of such subdivision. If we take as an example again the first floor of 2<sup>3</sup>, Aberdeen Street and allow the yard to be counted as external air under proviso to Section 154, and then have a partition built about the rear window we see that at once divide the floor into two parts—a small room at the rear with a window one-tenth of its floor area opening into the external air yard) and a larger remainder with windows opening into the street not equal to one-tenth the remaining floor area. Such larger remainder is therefore illegal. In other words no partition can be built on this floor which would result in having two legally habitable subdivisions. If the amendment I suggest above to the definition of a room be made we should then divide this floor into four legal subdivisions, namely, two cubicles or rooms with ample window area, one cubicle or room in rear with window area into the yard (if accepted as external air) and a windowless lobby or passage which would be uninhabitable. In houses which have no window from the living room into their open space in the rear and those houses which have yards too small to be recommended for exemption under the proviso to Section 154, if the windows looking into the main room into the front street were equal in area to one-tenth the floor area of the room we could build a partition around the front window, or two partitions forming two rooms if there were two windows in front, leaving a small windowless lobby not to be inhabited. The smaller the subdivisions applied with sufficient window area the larger would be the windowless remainder, and consequently proportionately higher would be the cost to be paid for the habitable portion of the floor. If the windowless remainder be reduced a minimum the larger will the habitable vision become until it will become so large to command a rent not within the means of the poor man's family, and as it cannot be subdivided it will only be fit to be used as a common lodging-house is used, that is by a number of men who are content to live together in a room without any subdivisions for privacy, attack returns from the inspectors showing a number of vacant flats they have found in their districts. The figures show that these numbers are apt to be misleading, for as my remarks in reference to the cubicle question show, we are not concerned so much with the question of finding house-room for those who are content to live together in a room without any subdivisions for privacy, as the figures show.

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## ANOTHER PEAK TRAMWAY.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that not many years ago a syndicate was in the process of formation in the Colony for the purpose of laying down another line of tramways to the Peak district. The proposed route was actually selected. It was to take the line along the "Glencoe" ravine up the hill terminating somewhere in the neighbourhood of the proposed new road to High West. The scheme is now revived, and we hear that instead of a local concern taking the initiative the project is in contemplation by a home syndicate. Having regard to the growing popularity of the hill district as a residential locality for the European population and to the necessity of opening up fresh sites for dwelling-houses by reason of the congestion of the city a second line of tramways, with cheap fares, must be laid as nothing less than a boon to the Colony. The road in the direction of High West offers some of the finest and most desirable building sites; with the advent of cheap and rapid communication this site should command a large share of popular favour together with many others in that neighbourhood. We have seen how rapidly Conduit Road has been "lived" in. Indeed, the Government's expenditure on this road must have been paid twice over by the sale of building sites not to speak of the Crown rent and quarterly taxes derived therefrom as a regular asset. Every encouragement should be given for the building of the much-needed proposed line of tramways.

## THE ITALIAN CONVENT.

The Superintendents of the Italian Convent acknowledge with great thanks the following donation from Canton kindly collected in behalf of the Convent by Mrs. G. dos Reis and Mr. A. V. P. da Silva, to whom and to the donors she begs to acknowledge her indebtedness:-

Colonel Yang, ...	... \$50
M. N. Mehta, ...	... 10
Wong Siu Ming, ...	... 10
Poon Po Lung, ...	... 10
Poon Po Han, ...	... 10
M. M. Langhence, ...	... 5
Dr. An Raiz, ...	... 5
Francisco Manuel da Cunha, ...	... 5
A. M. Placé da Silva, ...	... 5
M. A. Figueiredo, ...	... 5
T. F. da Cruz, ...	... 5
L. J. F. Figueiredo, ...	... 5
Thos. C. Lam, ...	... 5
Patell & Co., ...	... 5
F. X. Placé Favates, ...	... 5
Lin Man Tack, ...	... 5
Lee Tung Yin, ...	... 5
V. A. Rozario, ...	... 5
J. F. D'Alvezedo, ...	... 5
T. S. Talavanage, ...	... 5
L. E. Kavarana, ...	... 5
K. Shih, ...	... 5
C. Hardouin, ...	... 5
Fung Yat Mun, ...	... 5
J. Boyol, ...	... 5
A. Hancock, ...	... 5
J. Sales, ...	... 3
L. Alonçõ, ...	... 2
F. Danenbergh, ...	... 2
A. Machado, ...	... 2
G. D. Sharhorst, ...	... 2
A. Brederberg, ...	... 2
W. Martinson, ...	... 2
J. H. Pearson, ...	... 2
F. Eça da Silva, ...	... 2
J. A. S. Alves, ...	... 2
F. P. Senna, ...	... 2
D. M. da Luz, ...	... 2

## THE WUNG MING MURGAT.

## A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

On the 2nd June, Louis C. Egan, Master Mariner, was convicted at the Magistracy on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner under the influence of drink, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 with the alternative of a fortnight's imprisonment. The sentence imposed upon him by Mr. Kemp, who tried the case, was more severe than that usually pronounced in similar cases. His Worship remarking that he did so on the ground that the defendant had a bad record against him as was alleged. On Monday, a complaint was made by the Rev. T. Wright, chaplain of the Sailors Institute, Kowloon, and the St. Peter's Church, West Point, regarding the identity of the convicted man, and a rehearing of the case was granted. It was taken Tuesday morning. It appears that Egan was not the only one of that name in the Colony, but there was a No. 2 Egan, who happens also to be a Master Mariner. This latter Egan had been before the Police Court pretty often on the same charges, and on each occasion was convicted. For sometime past he had been given board and lodging at the Sailors' Home, and on Wednesday last left that institution and quitted the Colony by the Empress of India. No. 1 Egan then had the misfortune to be summoned on a similar charge and, being mistaken for No. 2, was convicted on what was erroneously believed to be his bad record. After rehearing the evidence, the former sentence was commuted to one of a \$2 fine, with the alternative of seven days.

## CROWN LAND SALE.

At the offices of the Public Works Department on Monday Mr. Rees put up for sale by public auction, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of one lot of Crown Land, at Kennedy Road, near Union Church, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of twenty-one years.

The lot is registered in the Land Office at Garden Lot No. 21 and contains five thousand square feet, the boundary measurements being: N. and S. 100 feet, and E. and W. 50 feet. The annual Crown rent is \$12. The site was put up at an upset price of \$20 and was bought by the Rev. C. H. Hickling at \$20 above the minimum.

## THE NEW OPIUM FARM.

We alluded not long ago to the subject of the new Opium Farm, and now learn that the date up to which tenders will be received by the Government has been altered from the 31st inst. to the 31st August next.

UPON the suggestion of President Roosevelt, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, who has had charge of the Martinique fund amounting to \$25,000, has cable to Governor Taft to the effect that that amount has been sent to Manila through the Guaranty Trust Company, to be deposited subject to the check of Governor Taft for the benefit of the Filipino people. The Trust Company has notified Governor Taft that the money has been deposited to his credit. Governor Taft conveyed the appreciation and thanks of the Philippines for the gift to Mr. Bliss on the 15th instant. As yet no disposition of the fund has been planned by the authorities, but the matter will come up for consideration at an early date and a resolution will be passed utilizing the money in the most advantageous manner.—Manila Times.

## THE RAIN STORM.

The heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday converted the steep incline leading down Robinson Road by way of Castle Road to the junction of Peel Street with Caine Road for a few hours yesterday morning into a miniature waterfall. The storm water drains were not large enough to carry off sufficiently quick the abnormal volume of water brought down from the hills. The side channel on the western side of the road was transformed into one huge rushing stream of water which carried off the gratings of the drain below. A native servant returning with his basket load of provisions from the market met with a rather nasty accident. In attempting to cross the roadway he was carried down the street by the stream. The telephone poles checked its rolling course at three successive stages; but the man's strength could not battle with the volume of water which forced him to let go his hold and continued to carry him along in Caine Road. Here the unfortunate man was picked up, with his face and hands badly bruised and in a state of semi-consciousness. A few Chinese who were witnesses of the accident, but who could render no help, had the man removed to hospital where his injuries were attended to.

Queen's Road was quite impassable, and a large stream rushed down past the Clock Tower and Pedder's Street carrying a large quantity of debris to the water-front. It was well fed by a torrent of water pouring down the steps lead from Pedder's Hill to Wyndham Street, and also by the steep incline at Glencairn. Beyond Murray Battery, water was flowing down the Peak Road at a great rate, and the Cricket Ground was flooded two to three feet in depth. Water from the high levels collected at Queen's Road East Central and West and was about knee-deep for many hours. At Wanchai near the Soldier's Club the water was so deep that no live birds had a good swim. At Uray East, three natives sailed out in a little boat and attempted to remove water from some yachts which were level with the sea. They emptied all the yachts by means of a bucket, and then set fire to the shore. One of the men fell into the water, but got to the shore. On Kennedy and Bowen Roads, many trees were uprooted, and on Conduit Road, many slight land slips occurred. At the Happy Valley race course, natives had races in small punts, and at Kowloon City, the bridge running to Hu-tchan was washed away.

During the heavy rain storms on Saturday night a part of the hillside at the top of Glencairn slipped on to Robinson Road, and yesterday a large quantity of earth fell down from the high ground above Battery Path and obstructed the thoroughfare.

Bonham Road, near Richmond Terrace, is rendered impassable by the collapse of a retaining wall. Two landslips occurred at Pok Fu Lam Road, near the Belcher's Forts, and another at the road leading from Forbes Street to the Slaughter House. Early yesterday morning, a rock, weighing 20 to 30 tons, dashed down the hillside above Belcher's Forts and cut a large hole in a wall at the back of No. 52 Queen's Road West. The Peak tramcar stopped running early yesterday morning, owing to a landslide, and coolies were engaged in carrying away the earth. After two hours' delay, the rails were cleared.

## MIDWAY ISLAND.

The following letter has been received from Mr. E. W. Tilden, local agent of the P. M. S. Co.:—

S. S. Coptic,  
Hongkong, July 2nd, 1903.  
E. W. Tilden, Esq.,  
Agent of O. S. S. Co.,  
Hongkong.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I called at Midway Island on my outward trip to India for the U.S. Navy and cable authorities. We arrived off the Island on the afternoon of June 19th. Captain Rodman, of the U.S.S. *Iroquois* boarded us and reported all well, and everyone anxiously awaiting the cable ship, which they expected to arrive about June 20th.—I am, sir, Yours very truly,

JNO. H. RINDER,  
Commanding.

## COMMERCIAL

## FREIGHT MARKET.

The settlements for the week ended Saturday include one British steamer, six German, one Russian, one American and three Norwegian, one of the last named, of 617 tons, being chartered for 6½ mos. at \$4.80 per month. Japan coal freights, Moji to Singapore, have been settled at \$2.25 per ton; to Hongkong \$2 per ton. One steamer of 2,674 tons has been engaged for loading sugar 3 parts N. C. Java to Japan at 33 cents per picul for July-August loading. The rate from Saigon to Cebu has ruled at 24 cents per picul, and to Iloilo 25 cents per picul. Thence Iloilo to Kobe or Yokohama 25 cents per picul. The charter has been effected of a single tonnage of 1,208 Hawkow to Swatow at Tls. 8,300 in full. Newchwang to Amoy, two steamers of small tonnage have been booked at 25 cents per picul. Hongkay to Canton has obtained \$1.90 per ton.

## SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

The following extracts of the week's share transactions are from Messrs. J. A. Sullivan & Co.'s report published on 24th June.—

During the week the tendency of the market has been upwards and a fair business has resulted in prices which show an improvement. The commitments for the half-yearly clearance are large but it is anticipated that everything will be closed satisfactorily notwithstanding the heavy losses which have been made.

Shipping.—In Indo-China a few cash transactions took place at Tls. 734, Tls. 754, Tls. 76, but a large business was done for the approaching settlement at Tls. 734, Tls. 76, 77, Tls. 78, Tls. 76, 77, 78, and Tls. 78, the hardening tone being principally due to short sellers covering. For July Tls. 77 and 78 are quoted. October sales are published at Tls. 78. The tone at the close is firm and shares are wanted.

Docks.—Farham Boyd's have been sold at Tls. 185, Tls. 182 and Tls. 183 for cash. For the account sales at Tls. 182 have been announced and are wanted. July shares have been placed at Tls. 182, Tls. 183, Tls. 185 and Tls. 186. For August Tls. 183 is noted.

Cottons.—There is a demand for Laou-Kung-Mows, but the other stocks are not wanted at present rates.

Sugars are without change.

Mining.—Rubs are unobtainable except at an advance. Chinese Engineering and Mining shares are neglected. Wei-Hai-Wei Gold Mines are offering at \$20.

Tobacco.—Summatra have been the medium of business at Tls. 52. Langkats have changed ownership for cash at Tls. 300, 295, Tls. 300, 302, Tls. 290, 295 and Tls. 295. For June clearance the following rates have been established: Tls. 297, Tls. 292, 282, Tls. 285, 290, Tls. 287, 290, 292, Tls. 295, 297, Tls.

300, 305; July shares have been contracted for at Tls. 305, Tls. 285, 290, 292, Tls. 295, Tls. 300, 307, Tls. 310, 305, 310. August sales have been made at Tls. 310, 305, 310, September at Tls. 310, Tls. 307, Tls. 300, 302, Tls. 300, 305, 310, Tls. 317, 315 and to-day at Tls. 320. October at Tls. 315, Tls. 305, Tls. 315, Tls. 312, 315, Tls. 325, 330. Shorts have been cornered and the market has risen in consequence.

## FREIGHT, COAL AND KEROSINE.

Writing from Shanghai on 25th ult. Messrs. Wheelock and Co. report.—As usual at this time of the year there is a fair quantity of cargo offered on our homeward freight market both to Europe and America, and in fact the Pacific lines are obliged to turn away cargo each sailing, but to New York *vild* Suez the rate on tea has dropped from 30¢ to 25¢ per ton, owing to the large number of steamers taking the burthen during the next few weeks.

Coastwise.—There has been very little doing during the past fortnight and beyond a slight demand for prompt tonnage from Japan to this there is nothing offering.

Contd.—Japan.—There has not been much change in our market since we last wrote.

Owing to the low rates of freight prevailing during the first part of the fortnight some cheap parcels were put on the market, but we have not yet heard of any buyers. Cardic.—A small inquiry only exists. The *Individu* arrived on the 22nd with about 5,000 tons which was sold to arrive on private terms. Sydney Wollongong.—Retail sales amongst natives is the only business to report the deliveries continue very small.

Kerosene oil.—The sales at the Tea Shop have been very small at Tls. 2.25 per case also from first hand business has been dull, their selling price for Devos being Tls. 2.35 less 2%.

In Anchor Chop.—There has been little done. In Bulk Oil.—There has been a fair inquiry and we hear that a good quantity has changed hands at Tls. 1.75 per 10 gallons less 2%. Dragon Chop is quoted at Tls. 1.05 less 2% for cargo to arrive. Arrivals have been the s.v. *Uru* on the 14th inst with about 70,000 cases, and the s.v. *Au triste* on the 23rd inst. with 35,000 cases Devos.

## PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LTD.

## JUNE CRUSHING.

The Secretary of the above Company informs us that the crushing for June, 1903, is as follows:—

108 tons of Swat ore for a yield of 45 ounces of melted gold, equivalent of 8 dwt. 8 grns. per ton.

870 tons of Kalampong ore yielding 51 ounces of melted gold, equivalent of 1 dwt. 4 grns. per ton.

978 tons in all, for a yield of 96 ounces of melted gold. Valued at \$4,000.

A letter from the Manager, received on the 23rd June, states:—"Had it not been for the heavy rain this month, we would have been able to get a larger crushing (from Swat) than last month."

## RAUBS.

The Singapore Secretary of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Co. has issued the following returns for the four weeks ending June 29. Stone crushed, 2,550 tons; melted gold obtained 645 oz; average 5 dwts 14 grains per ton.

In his annual report on the Federated Malay States the Resident General says:—

Pahang exported 23,948 ounces of gold in 1901 and 19,554 ounces in the year under review. The principal gold operators continue to be the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company. This company secured the services as manager of Mr. Warford Lock, and a complete reorganization of its operations has been effected with the object of systematically exploiting the property on business-like and economical lines. No special results can yet be recorded except the very encouraging fact that payable ore has been found at the 340-ft. level. It is now proposed to finally test the deep levels by sinking to 1,500 ft., and as this will be a costly undertaking and may be regarded in the light of an experiment to test the value of gold mining in Pahang, it is probable that the Government will be willing to share some portion of the requisite expenditure. I regret to report that some of the Raub subsidiary companies have closed down. The Selensing Company has been reconstituted and is about to re-open work. Alluvial gold in this State is attracting the attention of some European capitalists, and very encouraging prospecting work has been carried out.

## HEMP, SUGAR, RICE.

In their bi-weekly circular, dated Manila 15th ult., Messrs. Warner, Barnes and Co., Ltd. state:—

Hemp.—We have experienced a very dull market during the last two weeks, consumers evidently fearing a continuation of the late heavy receipts; these, however, promise to be more moderate until such time as Abel resumes producing. There seems to be no immediate prospect of restrictions being raised in that district, and arrivals are consequently only very trifling. Although dealers receive no encouragement to hold for higher prices, they nevertheless, demand values materially above the parity of home figures. We quote fair current to-day at \$20 per picul buyers, at Exchange 1/8 to \$32 6.3 per ton f. o. b.

Sugar.—Manila—Nominal, nothing offering.

Tea:—No crop.

Hillo:—Extreme dullness has been the chief characteristic during the past fortnight. 1,000 cwt. of No. 3 have changed hands at 34-50, but this is the only transaction reported.

For usual assured we quote to-day nominal \$2.80 equal at Exchange 1/8 15/16 to \$7.49 per ton f. o. b.

Rice:—A sudden demand sprung up from northern provinces which was the means of materially reducing local stocks; prices were consequently affected and firms up, quotation to-day being \$6.68 per picul f. o. b. for 2nd Saigon, and Pangasian quoted at \$6 per cavan.

YESTERDAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Closing quotations:—

Banks ... ... ... ... \$685 London £634

Tientsin, June 22nd.

## RUSSIA IN THE YANGTZE VALLEY.

Rain at last! It may have been the iron Tablets, it may have been the prayers of missionaries and churches, it may have been the rain in due season falling in the natural order of things. Who can say, ind what matters it, so that it rained? The Chinese are satisfied it was the Tablets; the Christian peoples rest happy in the knowledge it was their special prayers, and the earth is wet. The rain first fell on Saturday forenoon, and continued more or less through Sunday and the two nights, but he sun is already shining and it is to be feared that we have not had enough. The iron Tablet in the City had only been sacrificed to twice before the rain came, but the one in Pekin g has not proved efficacious, and it is said the Emperor has ordered it to be banished. A properly constituted Tablet certainly should have responded to the personal attentions of the monarch.

The Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference took place in Peking last week when Bishop Moore, LL.D., presided. All the preachers were present and it was reported that only one had died during the past year. Collections from native sources were above any former year and there was a gratifying increase in membership. Six young Chinese were ordained and with them two foreigners, namely, the Rev. G. L. Davies and the Rev. J. St. John, one being appointed to Tsin-hua and the other to Shanghai. It was decided to open a station at Chang-ki where school and medical work will be pushed with energy. The beautiful Asbury Church in Peking was dedicated by the Bishop and as it takes the place of the one torn down by the Boxers there was great rejoicing. The present building is probably the largest Protestant Chinese Church in the country and the workmanship leaves nothing to be desired. Standing on Legation street in a prominent position is the "Hopkin's Memorial Hospital" for Chinese. It is an ornament to the Legation Quarter and reflects great credit on the gentlewoman who superintended the building, in fact all the buildings of the Methodist Mission have been put up by Dr. N. S. Hopkins who has spared nothing that they should meet the requirements of the situation. This building was dedicated yesterday. On the whole the Conference year has been a good one and the Mission is gradually regaining the ground lost in 1900.

I must confess that I do not know very much about the part of Mongolia styled the "New Dominion," but we hear much of it now, and Russia appears to be rapidly settling her trade mark on that territory also. A special telegram from Sin Kiang states that a Russian Governor General has been appointed and that the name of the province has been Russified. The nearest approach to the sound my interpreter gives me as the new name is Uitz.

The Chinese Governor hangs on to his post nevertheless, and in order to demonstrate the legality of his position he is bestirring himself to get the waste lands cultivated and is instituting a pole tax; but to what avail. He has neither instructions nor troops with which to make a stand against the great glacier of the North.

The magistrate at Chincho in Manchuria was recently notified to expect 100 Cossacks to be quartered in his town, and he issued notices with the idea of calming the people and preventing panic. But the panic took place all the same, and all those who could fled. The Cossacks were supposed to be on a fortnight's visit, but they are probably there still.

Lu Chuang-lin appears to have been cultivating quite a progressive tone lately. He and Chiang Po-hsi have been much exercised about the shortness of finances, and the largeness of expenditure to be undertaken. First there is the dread of famine, and an empty Treasury with which to face demands for relief. So he proposes as the only chance of raising money to reorganize the purchase of rank offices. It is not, however, in this respect that any progressiveness displays itself. He has been agitating for the wholesale dismissal of the swarms of clerks who do the real work in all the Boards and Yamen, while the officials smoke opium. Needless to say the fellows are the ones who dribble away the finances, and many officials have essayed to clear them out. But a Prince has put his veto on any such innovation, and the Empress Dowager has had to set memorial on one side, but to her credit it is spoken, she personally favoured the idea of clearing out the blood-suckers and setting the officials to work. Na Tung's idea for getting a little ready money was to stop the pay of the Banner troops, but this too has been strongly negatived as a probable source of trouble, as it certainly would be.

The Board of Revenue officials are said to have been fined a year's salary each on account of the recent fire. The work of clearing the Treasury vaults and removing the silver is still in process, a sum of 5 million taking some days to transfer. It is proposed to take the Yannen in foreign style as being cheaper than native, and the present tenders are reported to be about Tls. 600,000.

Tientsin City is evidently in a more sanitary condition than it used to be, as I hear the late heavy rain has not inconvenienced the streets a bit. The roadways themselves are higher and more even, and the water rolls off into gutters now in quite a rational way instead of hanging around in holes as it used to. The authorities are also using plentiful supplies of lime and tar in the drains.

## YANGTZE PILOT BOATS.

The reliability of a steam pilot boat at the mouth of the Yangtze was amply demonstrated during the recent bad weather, when on the morning of the 22nd ult., the lightkeepers on the temporary Tung-tan light-ship enjoyed the novel sight of the steam pilot boat (*A. M. Riddle*), coming in from the Bell Buoy, with a procession of inward bound steamers behind her, she flying the signal "follow me." The steamer were the *Genesee*, *Ballard* and *J. S. Carr*, none of whose pilots could possibly have boarded them, under the system prevailing until recently. But owing to the pilots going in for steam, and also owing to the steady improvement of the pilot service generally under present commonsense management, the requirements of modern shipping are being well met, and such a thing as ships coming in this port and not obtaining the prompt services of pilots, is being rendered more improbable daily. The sea at the Bell Buoy on the night of the 21st was very heavy, and had the pilots to depend on sailing craft as heretofore, they would have been practically helpless, in fact they were helpless, so far as boarding vessels at the Bell Buoy was concerned, hence the utility of the steamer, as she was able to lead her procession into smooth water, where boarding was possible with safety, thus avoiding considerable delay to inward bound steamers.

*China Gazette.*

A fire broke out at Shanghai on 26th ult., in a large Chinese store at the corner of the King-kong Road. It was confined to one room in the upper storey, in which were kept a large quantity of European goods. The principal damage was from water. The premises were insured with the Imperial, Commercial, Manchester, and Butterfield & Swire for Tls. 90,000, but it is not thought the loss will be very large.

great risk of losing all their dollars. He presumed that it should be fixed at a point not likely to be reached by silver in the open market. Looking at the currency arrangements made in the neighbouring countries, at the Philippines where the American dollar was fixed at 25, at Japan where the value of the yen was about 25, 04, and at the recent change to a gold standard in Siam—he thought they might say that unless the ratio be fixed at something near 25, they might find themselves in some difficulty. He therefore ventured to suggest for their consideration that the ratio should be 25. He would move the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the ratio of exchange between the new dollar and the sovereign should be ultimately brought up to 25 per dollar."

Mr. Sergel seconded. A discussion of a conversational nature then ensued, in the course of which Mr. Thos. Whitehead drew attention to the possible wrongs that might be inflicted on current contracts and those extending over long periods as between debtor and creditor. Mr. F. C. Bishop also pointed out that although they were proceeding on the same lines as had been pursued in India, still the conditions prevailing in the two countries were of a quite dissimilar nature. Mr. Cuthbertson said that in regard to the point raised by Mr. Whitehead, he did not suppose it was possible, even if they wished it, to bring the parity of exchange at once to 25. It would naturally be a somewhat long process. How long he was not in a position to say. They knew that in India it took some six years from the beginning of the scheme to bring the rupee up from 15. 1d. to 15. 4. How long it would take in Singapore he did not think anyone could say. The process would be a slow and gradual one. In regard to the relations between debtor and creditor he could only say the disturbance on the present occasion would not be as large as had been by the fluctuations in silver.

Looking back to the past he did not remember any very great difficulties arising in Singapore between debtors and creditors. He did know that for some time back business had been made very difficult by constant fluctuations in silver. The Chairman added that the intention of the committee in declining to name a ratio was to allow time for the matter to be fully considered by the mercantile community generally, and also thinking that, as time went on, a better opportunity would present itself than at the moment of seeing what the course of silver would be. It was always supposed that the progress to a higher exchange would be slow. After further conversation the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Miller then proposed: "That the chairman be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State and to telegraph the same to the Straits Settlements Association at Singapore." Mr. McLaren seconded, and the resolution was unanimously passed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. Gulland terminated the proceedings.

The following letter, signed "Straits," appeared in the *Standard*:

The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of introducing a gold standard into the Straits Settlements has now been published. As was to be expected from the composition of the Committee, the report is a very lucid and able document. The gist of it is follows:—Here follow 14 paragraphs of the report, which have already been published by us.—*L. & C. A.*—This scheme, which it may be pointed out incidentally is substantially on the lines suggested in the communication you published in your issue of Nov. 27 last, seems, as far as can be judged, to find universal favour among the people interested in the trade of the Straits Settlements. There are, however, two points to which it may be advisable to draw attention. In the communication above referred to it was suggested that the currency should consist of token coins of half-dollars (on the same lines as in Japan). This suggestion, it will be noticed, has not been adopted by the Committee. The second point is the Committee's recommendation that, simultaneously with the arrival of the first supply of the new dollars, the import of Mexican and British dollars should be temporarily prohibited, and the export of the new dollars should also be prohibited.

The first point appears to be very important, and its being disregarded might, in the future, lead to serious consequences, in fact, to far more serious consequences than the state of affairs which has given rise to the appointment of the Committee. The object of the measures recommended is to bring about fixity of exchange, which object, however, would not be certain to be attained. Supposing the rate which it is intended to establish ultimately is the exchange value of the Straits dollar to be 25, it would only be necessary that silver should rise to above 28d. per ounce, and we would, although on a higher level, again have all the vicissitudes of fluctuations in exchange. But what is, more serious is that if silver should rise above the price indicated it would lead to all the full-weight Straits dollars being melted down to be sold as bullion, with the result that the Straits Settlements would be entirely denuded of all currency. This, it must be admitted, is a serious contingency, and ought not to be lightly treated, all the more so as the simple remedy above indicated is available.

The second point, although of comparatively little importance, nevertheless deserves consideration. There appears to be absolutely no necessity for the proposed measures. Their adoption is bound, in some way or other, to interfere with legitimate trade, while its non-enforcement would, no doubt, contribute to the change of standard being effected more smoothly. It is admitted that the contraction which will effect the appreciation of the new coin must take some time. Nothing would therefore be lost by dropping the above recommendations. The mere fact that it will be known that on some date or other the Mexican and British dollars will be demonetized will, in itself, lead to shipments of these coins being curtailed as much as possible, and, instead of people being anxious to increase their supplies, it is only reasonable to expect that everyone will do his best to get rid of as many of these dollars as he possibly can.

Under these circumstances, and considering that everyone will have been fully forewarned, there is no hardship if, after the supply of the new dollars will be considered sufficient for the requirements, it will be notified that after, say, three months, Mexican and British dollars will cease to be legal tender. The bulk of these dollars would, by that time, no doubt have disappeared from the Straits, and have found their way to China and other countries.

For the opposite reason there is no need to prohibit the export of the new coin. Everybody will know that it is in the country. By publishing these remarks in your influential paper you might, chiefly as regards the first point, be instrumental in preventing what might at a future date prove a calamity in an important part of the Empire.

The portion of land and water surveyed was immense, the northern boundary stretching from Mutwal through Alutamwate and Blinemahal to the Victoria Bridge road. The western boundary stretched down to Berawamula and Pansuda Roads in Kotahena, and the eastern boundary came down past the Madmanpiy Cemetery. St. Joseph's Street in Grandpass. The southern boundary cut across in a north-easterly direction from Kotahena to St. Joseph's Street. Several hundred borings were made by the surveyors, some of them to a depth of 150 feet, and a good deal of rock was come across, chiefly towards the Mutwal side of the ground I surveyed. The wet dock is to be

187 ACRES IN EXTENT,

and most of the land with that area is low, rising on the sides to a height of about 35 feet. The entrance to the dock will be through a canal, about 1,500 feet in length and vessels will come in from the harbour. The canal will go through the naval jail premises, the building on which will be taken down, and cut across the new and old roads at Mutwal and Alutamwate. The borings on the canal trace showed a rock bottom, the greater part of the way. The only deep cutting for the canal will be through a neck of land which is about 20 feet in height. On the eastern boundary of St. Joseph's street, Grandpass, the dock will be erected.

A HUGE JETTY,

1,800 feet in length, stretching into the dock, on both sides of which vessels could raw up and discharge their cargoes.

There will be a large lock connecting the dock with the canal at Nagalam road, Grandpass, through which paddle-boats loaded with produce can pass. A wide and well-kept road will lead to the jetty, and of course, the usual warehouses and customs buildings will be erected.

## THE COLOMBO WET DOCK.

The staff of special engineering surveyors—Messrs. Crosshawke, O'Malley, Henderson, Bækwell and Cumming—who arrived in Ceylon seven months ago in connection with the survey of the proposed wet dock for Colombo, have got through their work expeditiously, notwithstanding the fact that it had to be carried out in water and in swampy land, under most disadvantageous circumstances.

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HONGKONG IN PARLIAMENT.

## THE PLAGUE.

On the 25th May, in the House of Commons, Mr. Weir asked whether the Medical and Sanitary experts in Hongkong in connection with the plague had reported.

Mr. Chamberlain said the reports would take a considerable time to prepare. They could not be ready for six months.

Mr. Weir:—Then I will put a question down next year. (Much laughter.)

On the 28th, Mr. Weir having asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the system of inoculation with plague serum, which is in force in India has been adopted in Hongkong; and if not, will he consider the expediency of calling for a report on the subject, Mr. Chamberlain said: The hon. member will see from Dr. Simpson's report which has just been placed in the library of the House that the inoculation of those who wish to be protected with Haskins' plague prophylactic is already carried on in Hongkong, and that Dr. Simpson recommends the continuance of this practice.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

In reply to Mr. Weir, who asked whether the Bill to amend the laws relating to public health and buildings which was recently under consideration in the Legislative Council of Hongkong has yet been sanctioned, Mr. Chamberlain said: The Bill referred to has been passed and brought into operation. The Ordinance was recently received in this Office, but has not yet been sanctioned, as its provisions, which are numerous and complicated, require careful examination.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

A writer in the *Daily Dispatch*, of 26th May, states:

In the midst of all the heated discussion that has been raised by Mr. Chamberlain's recent declarations little attention has been directed to the marked symptoms of impaired health which the Colonial Secretary has lately exhibited. On his return from South Africa his alteration of figure and haggardness of feature were generally attributed to the merely passing effects of the severe attack of gout from which he had suffered on the homeward voyage. It is now evident, however, that he remains in anything but his former robust health, and that physically he is not the same man that he was before he set out upon his famous mission.

On Friday afternoon of last week, when he entered the House to reply to Mr. Lloyd-George's spirited attack upon him in the debate on the *Aged Pensions Bill*, his worn appearance—accentuated now that he has quite lost the "tan" produced by the African sun—was particularly apparent, and the unwonted quiet and subdued manner of his reply to persons of the opposite sex was noticeable.

It is admitted that the contraction

which was the fault of well.

It is the delay that would

have been necessary to negotiate the bill.

He might mention that the sum received would not give the Company back the full value of the steamer they lost; there would be some small loss, and also the loss of interest from the time of receiving payment.

It was inevitable, however, that the banks

would desire to lower their rates.

The position was never more absolutely in the hands of the banks.

When the Government closed

its mint's intention was to fix its sailing rate of ticals at 17 to the pound sterling, but a round

promise had to be come to with the banks that

the Government sailing rate should be fixed at 30 to the pound sterling, and should not be

changed for three months except as silver rose.

The value of the tical would go up in proportion to any rise in silver, but would not go down if silver fell again.

The actual rate at the time was between 21 and 22 ticals to the pound sterling, but owing to the

recovery of silver the Government sailing rate

rate has been 17 to the pound for some time.

Probably there have been no Government sales at that rate, though it ruled the bank rate for some time. But since the closing of the mint's three banks have bought something like half a million ticals of ticals, a considerable portion of them at the rate of 20 to 21 ticals.

They are therefore in a magnificent position whatever happens.

This outcome was hardly realised at the time the compromise was made, and apparently the Government is content to wait till things adjust themselves again.

In effect it probably puts off the realisation of a gold standard in Siam for about a year;

by that time the banks will probably have to buy ticals again.

The stagnation in trade will not last so long as that, however; exports will revive with the coming of the rains, which will bring out the long paddy and other products from the interior.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

## MR. E. R. BELLIOS'S EXPERIENCES.

We received by the mail on Thursday a copy of a booklet of some sixteen 8vo pages, giving Mr. E. R. Bellios's experiences on the Trans-Siberian railway as related by this gentleman himself. The particulars of this journey are given as will probably be of interest to his friends and afford some useful hints to any one contemplating travelling by the new route.

We give below a few brief extracts from the pamphlet:—Mr. Bellios writes:

journey. The effect that this will have upon business correspondence will be immediate and emphatic, and the only marine competitor that has any chance of success is the Pacific route, which, however, will have to guarantee train and steamer connections to become a serious rival of the Russian route.

## TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The assertion that the political situation created by Mr Chamberlain's and Mr. Balfour's frank announcement of their conversion to the policy of closer fiscal relationship between the various parts of the Empire is analogous to that produced by Mr Gladstone's Home Rule scheme is an obvious exaggeration. Mr Gladstone's marvellously sudden recognition of the justice of Irish Nationalists' claims was a complete reversal of policy, an unexpected by his colleagues as by his political opponents. Now those who have observed the under-currents of political opinion at home have remarked, for a decade at least, a growing disillusionment to blindly acquiesce in the advantage of Free Trade against a commercial world escoted behind tariffs which each year grow more obstructive, and an increasing impatience of the teachings of economists who regard Cobden's opinions as treasonable. Even the soberest Reviewers have reflected the tendency to seriously challenge the accuracy of a doctrine that for nearly half a century it was the rankest heresy to criticise. And Mr Chamberlain has frequently avowed his opinion that Free Trade within the Empire or preferential duties was the surest road to Imperial Federation. So far from this confession of faith coming with the demoralising abruptness of Mr Gladstone's surrender to Mr Parnell, it might have been seen that the Colonial Secretary would ultimately take the opinion of the country upon his pet scheme. His hand has undoubtedly been forced by the action of Germany who has penalised Canadian Imports to an almost prohibitive degree, because the Government of the Dominion discriminate in favour of British products—a proceeding which has caused intense irritation in Canada. This presumption is the source of the confusion which appears to exist amongst the rank and file of the Party; but the man who failed to recognize that sooner or later he would have to make his mind upon the question of Free Trade against some form of Customs Union remained lamentably ignorant of the signs of the times.

The wisest word that has been said in the present state of the controversy is the opinion of the *Daily Telegraph* that "when the evidence is accumulated and weighed, it will be the hour of judgment." At present we have only the briefest summaries of speeches in which neither Mr Balfour nor Mr Chamberlain expressed his views very definitely. The policy of the Cabinet will probably be more clearly outlined during the debate upon the second reading of the Finance Bill, and until we can see how far and in what direction the Government are prepared to go, we must preserve an open mind. For even the most convincing adherent to the cause of Imperial Federation and of preferential tariffs as a means to that end, must admit that it opens up issues so far reaching that no decision can be ventured upon without the amplest information. At present we import from the Colonies to the extent of about £10,000,000 annually and export them about £10,000,000 a year. But our Imports from foreign countries are no less than £45,000,000 per annum, and our exports £45,000,000. There is no prospect that the Colonies, even with the stimulus of preferential tariffs could for generations take the place of the foreign countries with whom we do three-quarters of our trade. The crucial issue, then, is the effect preferential tariffs with the Colonies would have upon our fiscal relations with foreign countries, and how far they would interfere with our right to most-favoured-nation treatment. No doubt it will be argued that as the greatest buying nation in the world Great Britain has nothing to fear from tariff wars, but with interests so vast at stake, we cannot afford to take any leap in the dark. Mr Chamberlain has promised to collect the fullest information as to the effect preferential tariffs would have upon the country's manufactures; when this is available, and the policy of the Government is distinctly outlined, we shall have the necessary materials upon which to form a decision. And if any fair working scheme is formulated, it must not be condemned because it involves small immediate sacrifices for a great Imperial end.

These developments effectively dispose of the rumours that there will be General Election in autumn. Of course, it suits the Liberals to hail the suggestions of an approaching dissolution. At least they have found a Party cry which will unite all discordant elements and a shibboleth that will serve instead of a policy. But the complex nature of the proposals to which the Government are now pledged is the surest guarantee that they will not seek a hasty verdict. Reciprocity, even when it is tacked on to old age pensions and social reforms—a too obvious electioneering device—is not a popular cry with the general body of the electorate. Its bearings are too subtle to be easily understood by the people and it is open to easy and effective misrepresentations. In every constituency the familiar device of the big and the little loaf will be employed to bamboozle the electorate, and denunciation of the wicked Unionists who would tax the poor man's food is extremely damaging platform oratory. It is certain, therefore, that the Government will not be in a hurry to submit their new fiscal policy to a surprised electorate. Mr Balfour truly said the matter could not be decided this session or next as it required most careful consideration. Ample time will be taken, therefore, to educate public opinion and to ensure that when the verdict of the country is taken it shall not be based upon a misconception. In fixing the dissolution for the autumn of next year, the *St. James Gazette* has made a shrewd guess. One passage in Mr Chamberlain's speech indicates that he is inclined to appeal to the country on the general question of Free Trade versus reciprocity, and leave the adumbration of a definite scheme until a mandate has been obtained. This would be a grave blunder, and if Mr Chamberlain seeks a "carte blanche" without fully disclosing his plans and the extent to which they commit the country, he will alienate the large class who are not prepared to blindly trust such interests to any statesman.—*Times of India*.

Bids for the construction of three thousand feet of breakwater at Manila, to be put in south of the new port have been opened. The breakwater in question will protect the port from the heavy winds from the south, which have so frequently done immense damage to shipping in the past. This contract is a very important one and will involve the outlay of about one million dollars gold. Contractors from the United States sent representatives to bid, and local rock men made competition close. The contract was awarded to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company whose bid was \$1,733 per cubic yard, the next lowest bidder being a Spanish contractor whose bid was \$1,800.

## NEW STEAMERS.

## INDO-CHINA.

The steamer *Wat-ka-ku*, which has been built by Wigham Richardson and Co. (Limited) for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company (Limited) has recently had her trial trip. This steamer is 275 ft. in length by 40 ft. beam, and is fitted with accommodation for a limited number of European and Chinese passengers. The engines supplied by the builders are of the triple-expansion type, and worked on the trial without the slightest hitch, giving satisfaction to all concerned. The owners were represented by their superintendent engineer, Mr. T. P. Murdoch, under whose supervision the steamer has been built.

## P. AND O.

The *Palermo*, a new cargo steamer of 10,000 tons, was on 27th May successfully launched at Whiteinch, Glasgow, for the P. and O. Company. She is the first of three vessels of the same class included in the company's current shipbuilding programme.

## U. S. CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The American commission on international exchange, which is to visit the different Governments of Europe with the view of discussing monetary matters, arrived in England on 23rd May. The members, Messrs. Hanna, Conant, and Jenkins, are at the Hotel Cecil. The commission expects to stay in London a few weeks, and from there go to the Continent.

Mr Henry White, secretary of the American Embassy, entertained the members of the commission at luncheon. Among the guests were the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Hanna, one of the Commissioners, is reported as saying:—

We are instructed by the State Department to present to foreign Governments the subject of putting an end by some monetary arrangement to the present fluctuation in the rates of exchange between silver standard and gold standard countries. The only sound method of doing this, in my opinion, is to raise the silver countries to a gold exchange standard. This will permit contracts to be made for the delivery of goods in China, Mexico, and other countries now upon the silver basis without the uncertainty which at present exists as to the gold value of the money received for them. We shall probably be supported at each of the leading capitals by the Ministers of China and Japan, acting under instructions from their Governments. I think it is only a question of time when all the Western Powers will recognise the importance to commerce of putting China on a gold exchange standard and giving their moral support in maintaining it. It is possible to separate the value of silver money from the value of the bullion which it contains by proper Government control over the coinage and the creation of a gold reserve. This system has succeeded in British India, and promises to succeed beyond question in the Philippines. If, however, the market for silver is enlarged by providing for a silver currency on a gold basis in China, and in other countries without such currency, it will have a tendency to steady the price of silver. Just so far as this occurs it will make it easier to maintain the parity of silver money in the Philippines without the amplex of informants. At present we import from the Colonies to the extent of about £10,000,000 annually and export them about £10,000,000 a year. But our Imports from foreign countries are no less than £45,000,000 per annum, and our exports £45,000,000. There is no prospect that the Colonies, even with the stimulus of preferential tariffs could for generations take the place of the foreign countries with whom we do three-quarters of our trade. The crucial issue, then, is the effect preferential tariffs with the Colonies would have upon our fiscal relations with foreign countries, and how far they would interfere with our right to most-favoured-nation treatment. No doubt it will be argued that as the greatest buying nation in the world Great Britain has nothing to fear from tariff wars, but with interests so vast at stake, we cannot afford to take any leap in the dark. Mr Chamberlain has promised to collect the fullest information as to the effect preferential tariffs would have upon the country's manufactures; when this is available, and the policy of the Government is distinctly outlined, we shall have the necessary materials upon which to form a decision. And if any fair working scheme is formulated, it must not be condemned because it involves small immediate sacrifices for a great Imperial end.

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MR. J. Protasieff, a Financial Secretary at Port Arthur, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs, nominally under Sir Robert Hart, at Dalny, where the Custom-house is to be opened on the 1st of July.

A SEOUL despatch, received by the *Osaka Mainichi* under date of the 22nd ult., says that a number of Court officials have been arrested in connection with a plot to administer poison to the Emperor of Korea.

MR. George McBain, general agent, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., has received the following telegraphic advice from the Del-Matzysappi Amsterdam, dated 27th ult., viz.:— Sold 500 bales Gids. 6.63.

ONE of the biggest seizures ever made by the Customs Officials of Manila took place on Monday evening. About \$5,000 gold worth of Chinese tobacco was taken from various Chinese houses on Calles, Rosario, Nueva, Santo Cristo and Proletario.

A MOTION for new trial in the case of A. S. Watson and Co. *versus* the representatives of the American Club, was overruled at Manila by Judge Sweeny.

THE L. & C. Express is our authority for stating that Sir Thomas Jackson, late chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has joined the board of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

THE body of Mr. Fenwick, the third engineer of the s.s. *Charterhouse*, was discovered in the water at Tanjong Rhu, Singapore, minus the head and in a very decomposed condition. At the inquest a verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. A. G. CURZON HOWE, G.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron, leaves home on the 24th of July next to relieve Rear-Admiral H. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., as Second-in-Command on this Station.

AT Shanghai last week Mr. F. W. Grantham, younger son of the Hon. Sir W. Grantham, Judge of the High Court and of the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple, was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court for China and Korea.

THE latest addition to the fleet of the Shell Transport and Trading Co. is the *Goldfinch*. The vessel is 483 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and 35 ft. deep and is designed to carry 9,000 tons of oil. The vessel can use either coal or liquid fuel in her furnaces.

GENERAL and Mrs. O'More Creagh, with Captain St. John, A. D. C., leave for home by the Siberian railway on Friday. The command at Tientsin has been given to Colonel Thorneycroft, of South African fame, who will have the rank of Major-General.

THE Russians have been seizing the native-owned rafts brought down the Yalu on the ground that all the forests on the Yalu have been felled by Russia. The Russian Minister at Seoul has promised that the rafts belonging to Koreans shall be returned.

GOVERNOR TUNG FANG of Hupeh has received an Imperial Edict ordering him to send one or two thousand rifles, turned out by the Hangang Arsenal, to Yunnan, to be used by the Imperial troops there in suppressing the troubles that were lately reported to have broken out in Linanfu.

MR. J. L. HOLMES, the resident civil engineer of the Tanjung Pagar Dock Company, is severing his connection with the company, and proceeds to Rangoon to carry out large dock extension works there and Mr Alan Raiton who has recently arrived at Singapore from Gibraltar, takes up the position of Resident Civil Engineer.

THE Hamburg-American line has started a line of passenger steamers to the coast of Mexico direct, and has opened this new line with the new steamer *Prinz August Wilhelm* of 5,300 t.r., a vessel which has attained a speed of 14.4 knots an hour. It is presumed that the new line will contribute much to the increase of the trade between Mexico and Hamburg.

A TELEGRAM, dated Seoul 15th ult., printed in the *Kobe Herald*, states—it is understood that the Korean authorities have secretly sanctioned the lease of Ryong-an to the Russians, and this explains the absence of a reply from the Russian Minister to a note sent him from the Korean Government on the Ryong-an affair under date of the 28th May.—*Ti-ji*.

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THE Philippine Gold Mining, Power & Developing Company is the name of a company organised recently at San Francisco for the purpose of improving their mining claims in the province of Benguet. The company is reported to be incorporated under the State of Arizona with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. It is claimed by the company that a sample taken from all the dumps and ledges, carefully quartered down to an average sample of 200 pounds

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July 3rd.